

CORINTH

RESULTS OF EXCAVATIONS

CONDUCTED BY

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

VOLUME VIII, PART II

LATIN INSCRIPTIONS

1896-1926

EDITED BY

ALLEN BROWN WEST



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THIS publication of the results of the excavations carried on at Corinth by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens is in charge of the Publication Committee of the School. The general editor is Professor Harold North Fowler. Opinions expressed are those of the individual contributors.

GEORGE H. CHASE

HAROLD N. FOWLER

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Publication Committee.

PREFACE

IN the spring of 1926, Miss L. R. Taylor and I undertook to publish the Latin inscriptions found in Corinth, and during the following months we spent much time in Old Corinth, copying the inscriptions and acquainting ourselves with the pertinent material in the excavation note-books and the Epigraphical Inventory. After returning to America we were in constant correspondence, and either in person or by letter, we discussed most of the difficult problems of restoration and interpretation. The preparation of the manuscript and the final statement of the views expressed in this volume were left to me, partly because new college duties and old obligations prevented Miss Taylor from devoting to the work as much time as she had hoped to have free for this task.

Consequently, she has not permitted her name to appear on the title-page of the volume. Although I feel strongly that the omission of her name will give an erroneous idea of the work she did and of the ideas she contributed, I could not deny her insistent request. If it were feasible, I would gladly make specific acknowledgment of her contributions, but since space does not permit, I can only repeat, with as much emphasis as the printed word possesses, that every page in the book bears the marks of her collaboration.

The inscriptions, with a few exceptions, are now in the Epigraphical Collection at Old Corinth. Some of the more important are on exhibition in the Museum, and others may be seen in the courtyard before the Museum. Still others remain in the excavations near the places where they were found. A few were taken to New Corinth before the establishment of a Museum on the site of the ancient city, and the location of a few that were never returned is unknown.

We have included nothing which has been discovered since August, 1926, with the exception of a few pieces which belong to inscriptions found earlier; and we have tried to include all inscriptions and fragments which had been found before that time in the excavations conducted by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.

A few inscriptions were brought in by villagers, and we have been careful to state that an inscription was not found in the excavations when that fact was known.

For the early years of the excavations, the records are often incomplete, giving neither the place nor the date of finding, and we have been unable to remedy this defect in the case of many small and unimportant pieces. Our work was greatly facilitated by the use of drawings and detailed descriptions which we found in the Epigraphical Inventory. Nos. 1-365 are inscriptions and fragments found up to the end of 1903; much of the material in this section of the inventory was taken from a preliminary catalogue of the fragments found in the early campaigns, compiled by Mr. B. H. Hill from the scanty records which were then preserved. From time to time we had occasion to consult this catalogue, and frequently we found it advisable to refer directly to the excavation note-books for details of finding. We are greatly indebted to all who have helped to compile the inventory, and we print the names of those whose work can be identified, B. H. Hill, T. W. Heermance, L. D. Caskey, O. M. Washburn, K. K. Smith, A. C. Johnson, C. Pharr, C. W. Blegen, Mrs. Prentice Duell, B. D. Meritt, and F. J. de Waele. Others have doubtless done their share, but anonymity is now their fate. Especially helpful to us were annotations made by K. K. S(mith), and L. R. Dean. Our indebtedness to the latter is particularly great, for his preliminary publication of seventy of the more important Latin inscriptions found before the end of 1915 has been invaluable to us.

During the preparation of the manuscript many questions arose which could be answered only in Corinth, and the kindness of B. D. Meritt and F. J. de Waele made it possible to receive authoritative answers. To the latter's industry and patience we also owe many squeezes and a large number of the photographs reproduced in this volume.

Richard Stillwell placed at our disposal his knowledge of the Peribolus of Apollo, and from him we learned of newly discovered blocks belonging to the Peribolus inscription (No. 123) and of joins which he had found.

The members of the Publication Committee, Professor Harold N. Fowler, Professor George H. Chase, Professor Paul V. C. Baur, and Professor David M. Robinson, have given us of their time and experience. They have read the manuscript and have made many helpful suggestions. The drawings and some of the photographs were made by Miss Mary Wyckoff. The other photographs were made by Messrs. Walter Hege and A. Petritzi, except those which the school possessed. The most onerous task has fallen to the lot of Mrs. Verna Broneer, who, as editorial assistant in Athens, has supervised the printing of this volume, with infinite patience and meticulous care.

All who, like us, have worked in Corinth, even for a short period, know how much they owe to the technical knowledge and scientific spirit of Mr. B. H. Hill, Director of the American School at the time of our study there, whose unsurpassed understanding of the remains of ancient Corinth has been gained at first hand from many years of excavations. We wish to pay him the tribute of our appreciation and to thank him for his generous assistance and ready helpfulness.

I am also indebted to the American Council of Learned Societies and to the C. P. Taft Memorial Fund of the University of Cincinnati for grants which enabled me to spend the summers of 1929 and 1931 in Greece. During these visits much of my time was devoted to the Latin inscriptions from Corinth.

American School of Classical Studies,
Athens, Greece,
August 1, 1931

ALLEN BROWN WEST

CONTENTS

[illegible]

ABBREVIATIONS

- A.J.A.* American Journal of Archaeology.
- A.J.P.* The American Journal of Philology.
- Ath. Mitt.* Mitteilungen des deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Athenische Abteilung.
- Art and Arch.* Art and Archaeology.
- B.C.H.* Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique.
- Beiblatt* Jahreshefte des österreichischen Archäologischen Institutes in Wien, Beiblatt.
- Beiträge* Beiträge zur griechischen Inschriftenkunde, by Adolph Wilhelm, Vienna, 1909.
- B.M.C. Cor.* British Museum Catalogue of the Coins of Corinth, by Barclay V. Head, London, 1889.
- B.M.C.R.E.* Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum, Vol. I, by H. Mattingly, London, 1923.
- B.Ph.W.* Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift.
- Broneer, Acrocorinth.. Corinth, Vol. III, Part, I, Acrocorinth, "Inscriptions from Upper Peirene", pp. 50-60.
- C.I.G.* Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum, Berlin, 1828-1877.
- C.I.L.* Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, Berlin, 1863-1926.
- Dean I. "Latin Inscriptions from Corinth", by L. R. Dean, *A.J.A.*, XXII, 1918, pp. 189-197.
- Dean II. "Latin Inscriptions from Corinth", by L. R. Dean, *A.J.A.*, XXIII, 1919, pp. 163-174.
- Dean III. "Latin Inscriptions from Corinth", by L. R. Dean, *A.J.A.*, XXVI, 1922, pp. 451-476.
- Dessau Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae, by Hermann Dessau, Berlin, 1892-1916.
- Ditt. *Syll.*³ Sylloge Inscriptionum Graecarum, ed. tert., by W. Dittenberger, Leipzig, 1915-1921.
- Fox "The Duoviri of Corinth", by Earle Fox, Journal International d'Archéologie Numismatique, II, 1899, pp. 89-116.

- I. G.* Inscriptiones Graecae.
 Vol. III, edited by W. Dittenberger, Berlin, 1878.
 Vol. IV, edited by M. Fraenkel, Berlin, 1902.
 Vol. V, 1, edited by Walther Kolbe, Berlin, 1913.
 Vol. V, 2, edited by F. Hiller von Gaertringen, Berlin, 1913.
 Vol. VII, edited by W. Dittenberger, Berlin, 1892.
- I. G. R. R.* Inscriptiones Graecae ad res Romanas pertinentes, edited by R. Cagnat, Paris, 1906-1927.
- J. H. S.* The Journal of Hellenic Studies.
- J. R. S.* The Journal of Roman Studies.
- Meritt Corinth, Volume VIII, Part I, Greek Inscriptions, edited by Benjamin Dean Meritt, Cambridge, 1931.
- Num. Com.* "Numismatic Commentary on Pausanias", by F. Imhoof-Blumer and Percy Gardner, *J. H. S.*, VI, 1885, pp. 50-101.
- P. I. R.* Prosopographia Imperii Romani, by E. Klebs, H. Dessau, and Paul von Rohden, Berlin, 1897-1898.
- R. E.* Paulys Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft, edited by Georg Wissowa and Wilhelm Kroll, Stuttgart, 1894 ff.
- R. Arch.* Revue Archéologique.
- Rh. Mus.* Rheinisches Museum für Philologie.
- St. R.* Römische Staatsrecht, by Theodor Mommsen, Leipzig, 1887-1888.
- T. A. P. A.* Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philological Association.

In listing the component parts of an inscription we use the symbol - to indicate a join between fragments. When the fragments do not join, we use a comma. For example, see No. 12, where the formula "Inv. Nos. 38-82, 57" shows concisely that only two of the three fragments belonging to this inscription now join. The letters "Inv". are an abbreviation for Epigraphical Inventory.

LATIN INSCRIPTIONS

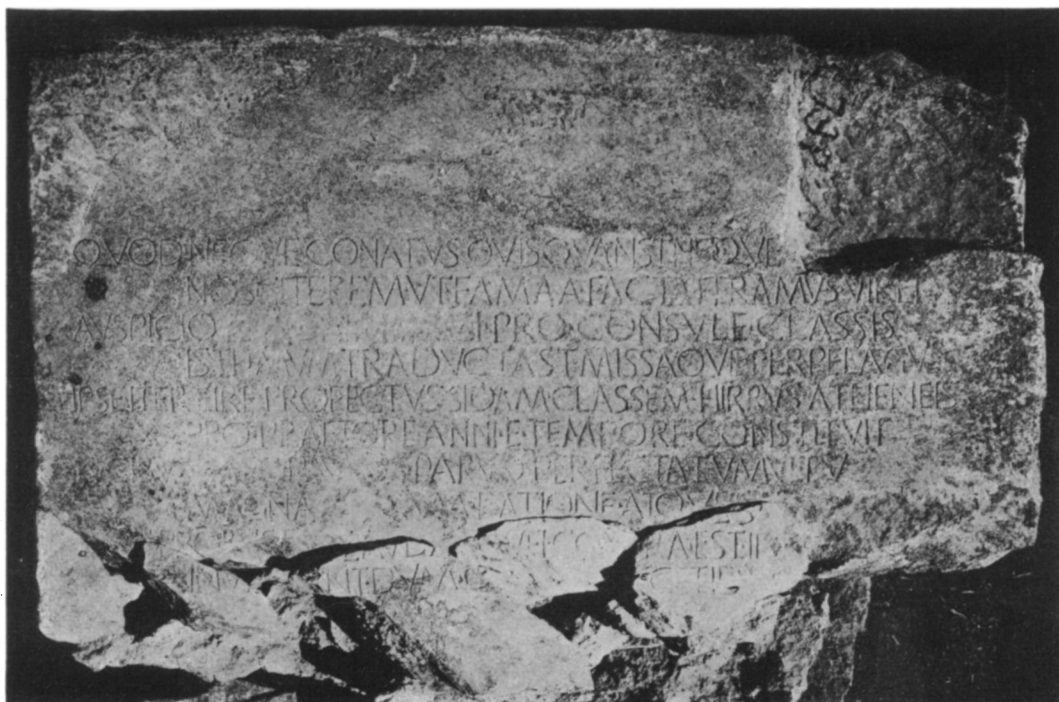
I

INSCRIPTION OF THE REPUBLICAN PERIOD

1. A limestone block, now in seven pieces, found during August, 1925, in the Byzantine ramp north of the Propylaea. Inv. Nos. 788-791, frgs. A-E.

Height 0.78 m.; length 1.10 m.; thickness 0.22 m. A portion of the upper right hand corner has been cut away, and the block is much broken at the bottom. It originally belonged to a Greek monument, and it contains on its upper surface the end of a well-cut Greek inscription of the fourth century B.C. (Meritt, No. 31). The letters of the Latin inscription are 0.032 m. high.

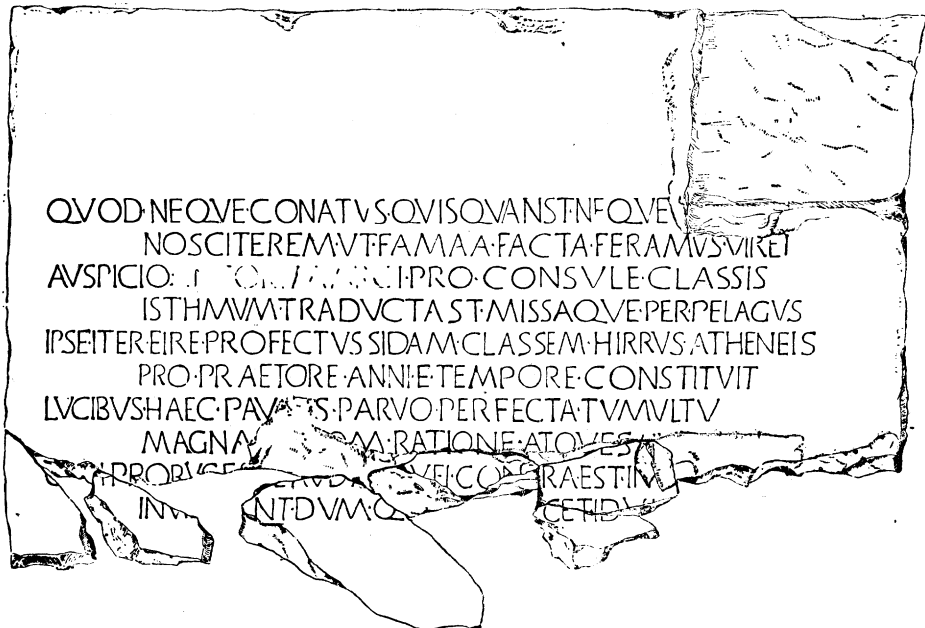
Hill, *A.J.A.* XXXI, 1927, p. 79; Taylor and West, *ibid.* XXXII, 1928, pp. 9-22, figs. 1-2.



No. 1

QVOD · NEQVE · CONATVS · QVISQVANST · NEQVE · — — — — —
NOSCITE · REM · VT · FAMAA · FACTA · FERAMVS · VIREI

AVSPICIO · antoni · marci · PRO · CONSVLE · CLASSIS
 ISTHMVM · TRADVCTAST · MISSAQVE · PER · PELAGVS
 5 IPSE · ITER · EIRE · PROPECTVS · SIDAM · CLASSEM · HIRRVVS · ATHENEIS
 PRO · PRAETORE · ANNI · E · TEMPORE · CONSTITVIT
 LVCIBVS · HAEC · PAVCIS · PARVO · PERFECTA · TVMVLTV
 MAGNA · — — — QM · RATIONE · ATQVE · SALVTē — — —
 QuEI · PROBVS · EŞT · LAVDAT · QVEI · CONTRA · EST · INV — — —
 10 INVİDeaNT · DVM · Q — — — — EÇET · ID · V — — — —



No. 1

Quod neque conatus quisquamst neque [adhuc meditatus].
 Noscite rem, ut famaa facta feramus virei.
 Auspicio Antoni Marci pro consule, classis
 Isthmum traductast, missaque per pelagus.
 5 Ipse iter eire profectus Sidam. Classem Hirrus Atheneis
 Pro praetore anni e tempore constituit.
 Lucibus haec paucis parvo perfecta tumultu
 Magna [ac qu]om ratione atque salu[t]e simul].
 Q[u]ei probus eşt lauda[t], quei contra est inv[idet illum].
 10 Invid[ea]nt, dum q[uos cond]eçet id v[ideant].

The restorations which are proposed for the lacunae are tentative.

Line 1: Mr. F. E. Adcock in a letter suggested for the lacuna here *concupere ausus*.

This was the restoration which we had independently thought of proposing until Mr. R. K. Hack suggested *adhuc meditatus*.

Line 3: In the erasure after *auspicio* some of the letters are partially legible. The first letter shows a stroke sloping up from left to right like that of an A or M. Following it immediately comes a vertical stroke with the upper end of a diagonal stroke sloping down from it to the right as in an N. The fourth letter was circular. It seems to have been an O. After it came a vertical stroke like that of I, L, or N. The letter at the end is curved without being a complete circle, either C or G. Between it and the vertical stroke are sloping strokes belonging to two letters, AM, MA, or MM. There are other slight traces of letters which cannot be identified without the context. There is space in the erasure for about ten letters. The reading ANTONI MARCI fits the space exactly and accords with all traces of letters. It seems to us certain.

Line 8: In the first lacuna there is room for about four letters. The first letter was almost certainly A or M, for the surface of the stone is preserved from the punctuation after *magna* to a line running diagonally upward to the right far enough from the final A of *magna* to preclude the restoration of all other letters. After the lacuna there appears to be a trace of a circular letter. Our restoration is based upon these two considerations. For the use of *quom* as a preposition, see *C. I. L.* I², 583, 585, 592.

Line 9: For the accusative with *invideo* when used with the meaning "to look askance at", see the verse from Accius quoted by Cicero, *Tusc.* iii, 20. Other restorations are of course possible.

Line 10: Mr. Adcock proposes *valeant*, a restoration which we had considered before adopting *videant*.

These verses were written by some unknown poet who probably served under Mark Antony's grandfather, the Orator Marcus Antonius, during his campaign as *praetor pro consule* against the pirates in 102 B. C. The feat which they celebrate was the transportation of a fleet across the Isthmus of Corinth. The hero of the poem seems to have been Hirrus, acting as *legatus pro praetore* for the absent commander. Although very little is known about the expedition, Cicero preserves a casual reference to a delay in Athens, *propter navigandi difficultatem* (*de Oratore*, i, 82), and these words of Cicero agree with the phrase *anni e tempore* found in line 6 of the poem. Side, which is mentioned in line 5, was an important port in Pamphylia where the pirates built their ships and sold their captives (Strabo, xiv, 3, 2); it was a logical objective for the expedition of Antonius.

The poet seems to have been ignorant of history, or ready to ignore it, for fleets had crossed the Isthmus by means of the Diolcus in Greek times (Thuc. viii, 7 f.; Polyb. v, 101, 4; cf. iv, 19). From our inscription we learn that this track across the Isthmus continued to be used during the period of the destruction of Corinth. We know from Dio (li, 5) that Octavian again made use of it in 30 B.C. in his operations against Antony.

Hirrus who supervised the transport of the fleet across the Isthmus was probably an ancestor of the well known C. Lucilius Hirrus who supported Pompey in 53 B. C. His uncle seems to have been the satirist Lucilius (Münzer, *R. E. s. v.* Lucilius 25; Cichorius, *Römische Studien*, 67-70; West, *American Journal of Philology*, XLIX, 1928, pp. 240-252).

The erasure in line 3, *Antoni Marci*, is particularly interesting. The name must have been erased when Antony's memory was condemned in 30 B. C., for at that time the name of the Orator was removed from the Fasti (*C. I. L.* I¹, pp. 422, 439). At Rome, however, some one restored the names of the Antonii to their former place in the official records (Tac., *Ann.* iii, 18; Dio, lix, 20), whereas in Corinth no one took the trouble to reinscribe the name that had been chiselled away.

There is this difference between the Corinthian and Roman erasures. The epigram cannot be classed as a public document; and for that reason the erasure is probably the more significant. It shows the eagerness with which the colony welcomed Octavian after Actium. It is important, too, as the first recorded erasure in a Roman private inscription. Not until the disgrace of Asinius Gallus in 33 A. D. do we find a second example (cf. Hirschfeld, *Hermes*, XI, 1876, p. 157; *Kleine Schriften*, 347).

Whether the stone, after being erected at the Isthmus, the scene of the exploit, was later brought to Corinth in honor of the triumvir Mark Antony while he was ruling the eastern half of the Roman world, or whether it was carved on some convenient block of an ancient building and erected among the ruins, must remain a matter of personal opinion for the present.

The poem betrays many characteristics of the period in which it was written. The use of the double A for the long A of *fama* and the substitution of spurious EI for long I may be ascribed to spelling reforms advocated by the poet Accius. But the author or his copyist was not consistent in either of these spellings. The phonetic suppression of final S in lines 2 and 5, *feramus viri* and *profectus Sidam*, is another mark of the republican period. It is fairly frequent in Lucretius, but it was going out of fashion in 46 B. C. (Cicero, *Orator*, 161). The spelling *quom* for the preposition *cum*, which we have adopted as the restoration of the first lacuna in line 8, finds numerous parallels in inscriptions of this period.

II

INSCRIPTIONS OF THE IMPERIAL PERIOD

DEDICATIONS TO DIVINITIES

2. A marble block found in June, 1907, north of St. John's. Inv. No. 438.

Height 0.31 m.; width 0.565 m.; thickness 1.205 m. All faces are smooth except the top, where there is a long rectangular cutting 0.06 m. deep. The letters are 0.045 m. and 0.035 m. high.

Dean II, No. 8, 168 f., fig. 4; *R. Arch.* X, 1919, p. 400.

CN BABBIVS PHILINVS

NEPTVNO · SACR

For a companion piece, see No. 3. The name of Cn. Babbius Philinus appears more frequently than any other in Corinthian inscriptions, and we shall speak at length about him and his services to the colony in our commentary on Nos. 131, 132 (cf. 98-101). He is known to have been *pontifex*, and a small circular temple was erected in the Agora at his expense (No. 132). The two dedications to Neptune suggest that Babbius was closely connected with the Corinthian worship of Poseidon, and it is possible, though not at all certain, that the small temple which Babbius constructed was erected to this god. These identical inscriptions are our only epigraphical evidence for the popularity enjoyed by the god in the Roman city, although from Pausanias (ii, 2, 8; 3, 5) we learn that there were statues of Poseidon in the Agora and on the Lechaëum Road near the Baths of Eurycles; and the coins of the colony show, as one might expect because of Poseidon's association with the Isthmus, that no divinity, except possibly Venus, was held in greater honor at Corinth (*B. M. C. Cor.*, XLVI). Poseidon types were especially favored during the early Empire (*Num. Com.*, pp. 65 f.), i.e., during the period in which, for other reasons, we have placed the activity of Babbius.

3. A bluish marble block found in August, 1925, in the Byzantine ramp north of the Propylaea. Inv. No. 794.

Height 0.275 m.; width 0.565 m.; thickness 1.27 m. The back is broken away except

at the right end. The upper-surface of the stone is hollowed to a depth of about 0.074 m. in a rectangular cutting 0.295 m. by 0.765 m. The letters are 0.045 m. and 0.040 m. high.

Hill, *A.J.A.*, XXX, 1926, p. 49.



CN·BABBIVS·PHILINVS
NEPTVNO·SACR·

No. 3

See No. 2 for commentary.

4. A broken white marble slab found in November, 1914, east of the Agora. Inv. No. 585.

Height 0.15 m.; width 0.38 m.; thickness 0.06 m. Broken at both ends. Letters 0.045 m., 0.03 m., and 0.025 m. high.

Dean III, No. 59, 473, fig. 21; *R. Arch.* XVIII, 1923, p. 384, No. 11.

iovi o m apollINI·QVE·GENIOque
coloniae et colonorum·L·I·C·SACRVM·A·
— — — — habens orNAMENT·DECVRIONalia



No. 4

Line 1: Possibly another divinity should be substituted for *Iupiter Optimus Maximus*, e. g. Diana.

Line 2: For the restoration *genio coloniae et colonorum L(audis) I(uliae) C(orinthis)*, cf. Dessau, 5392.

Line 3: The *praenomen* of the man who erected the inscription was Aulus. His honors are uncertain. For the phrase *habens ornamenta*, which is found in no other Corinthian inscription and is uncertain, see Dessau, 3850. Possibly some phrase like *Ilvir ornament. decurion. decr. orn.* should be used instead. For *decurionalia ornamenta* at Corinth, see No. 107.

On Corinthian coins from the reigns of Claudius and Nero we find the legend GEN COL COR and a figure holding cornucopia and patera which represents the genius of the colony (*B.M.C. Cor.* XLVI; *Num. Com.*, p. 69). Since Julius Caesar was the founder of Corinth, it is possible that the genius of the colony was represented with his features. For other possible dedications to it, see Nos. 5 and 6.

5. A fragment of a white marble slab found in May, 1915, east of the Agora. Inv. No. 726.

Height 0.195 m.; width 0.315 m.; thickness 0.035 m. Broken on all sides. Letters from 0.05 m. to 0.043 m. high.

Dean III, No. 61, 474, fig. 23.

genio coloNIAE · LAVDis iuliae corinthi
sacrum — — — T · STATilius — — — —
— — — — — V · A — — — — —



No. 5

Line 1: We have restored the inscription tentatively on the hypothesis that it is a dedication to the genius of the colony. Possibly the word *genio* should be omitted and the case of *Coloniae Laudis Iuliae Corinthi* changed to the dative.

Line 2: Although no Corinthian family of T. Statilii is known, it would not be surprising to find the name in Corinth, for the T. Statilii of Epidaurus through their connections with the Achaian κοινὸν of the Empire (*I.G.* IV, 934, 935, 1139; Ditt., *Syll.*³, 796) would be drawn to Corinth. Moreover, the Corinthian senate ordered the erection of a statue in Epidaurus to T. Statilius Lamprias, one of this family (*I.G.* IV, 1448).

Line 3: The second letter is so spaced that it suggests L. It may be I. Of the last letter only a vertical cutting on the edge of the stone is visible.

6. A white marble base brought to the Museum by one of the villagers. Inv. No. 752.

Height 0.47 m.; width 0.80 m.; thickness 0.52 m. There is a moulding below the inscription. The letters are 0.034 m. high.

— — — — — coLONIAE · SA — — — — —
— — VS · F · SACERDōs SATVRNI · AVG — — — — —
— — — — — S

Epigraphical evidence for the worship of Saturn at Corinth is preserved also in No. 104. Under Augustus and again in the reign of Antoninus Pius, Cronos, the Greek counterpart of Saturn, appears on the coins of Corinth (Fox, 100, No. 12; *Num. Com.*, 76).

7. Two fragments of a cylindrical base of white marble found near the Propylaea in 1900. Inv. Nos. 7, 11.

The radius of the base was about 0.75 m. There is a moulding at the bottom about 0.095 m. below the inscription. The left-hand fragment is 0.29 m. high, 0.65 m. broad, and *ca.* 0.55 m. thick. The right-hand fragment is about 0.30 m. high, 0.36 m. broad, and 0.48 m. thick. Letters 0.08 m. and 0.065 m. high.



No. 7



No. 7

----- (rasura)
 ----- tereNTIVS
 saceRPOŞ ----- corinTHVS

The name of an emperor, erased because of *damnatio memoriae*, may have stood in the first line. The name Terentius is restored from No. 8, which resembles our inscription. After *sacerdos* one might restore [*et colonia Laus Julia Corin*]thus.

8. A marble block with reliefs of female figures and festoons of flowers and grain, found near the Propylaea in May 1900, now standing near the place where it was found. Inv. No. 5; Sculpture Inv. No. 189.



No. 8

(rasura) -----
 TEREñtius -----
 ŞAÇERdos
 d S·P·

Height 1.03m.; width 1.55m.; thickness 0.79m. Much of the inscription has flaked away, but enough is preserved to show that it extended across one face of the block on

both sides of the female figure. There were at least two lines at the left, the first of which has been carefully erased. At the right there were four lines, of which only the last two have been preserved.

For commentary, see No. 7. Terentius erected the monument *de sua pecunia*.

9. A fragment of a base of bluish marble, found in 1901 in the west buttress of the Propylaea, now standing near the place where it was found. Inv. No. 8.

Height 0.445 m.; width 0.275 m.; thickness 0.32 m. The top and right side have been cut away, and a moulding at the bottom has been hacked off. Letters 0.045 m. and 0.042 m. high.

Dean III, No. 63, 474 f.

— — — — cŁODIVŞ
— — — — CONCORDIAE



No. 9

The name Clodius was fairly common in Corinth. Three Corinthian Clodii were victors in hippic contests of the Isthmian games in the second century (Meritt, No. 15), and another is known to have been a successful contender at the Mouseia (I.G. VII, 1773). From Latin inscriptions the names of three Clodiae are known (Nos. 138, 160).

10. A white marble block found in June, 1915, east of the Agora. Inv. No. 699. Height 0.62 m.; maximum width of inscribed face 0.345m.; thickness 0.297 m. The surface is roughly tooled. Letters from 0.06 m. to 0.037 m. high.
Dean III, No. 23, 457 f., fig. 5; *R. Arch.* XVIII, 1923, p. 384, No. 9.

Nemesis was a favorite divinity with the soldiers, and her cult was widespread



No. 10

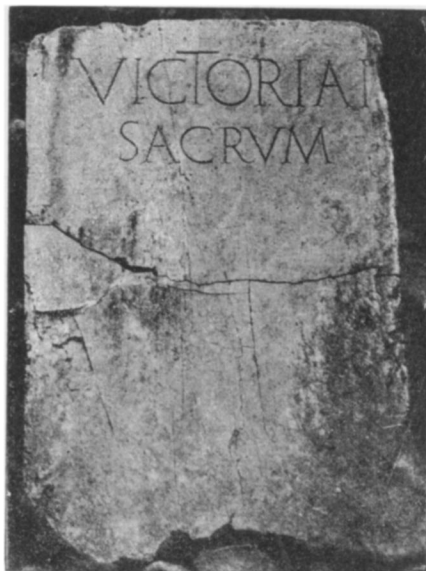
NEMESI·AVGVSTAE
SACRVM
AVRELIVS NESTOR·OPTIO·
LEG·IIII·FL·FEL·EX VOTO

in the Danube provinces (cf. Wissowa, *Religion und Kultus der Römer*², 377) where Nestor's legion, *IIII Flavia Felix*, was stationed during the second century.

11. A base of Acrocorinthian limestone found in June, 1907, in an early Byzantine wall close under the north aisle of St. John's, where it may now be seen. Inv. No. 427.

Height 0.77 m.; width 0.53 m.; thickness 0.43 m. There is a dowel hole in the upper surface. Letters 0.08 m. and 0.05 m. high.

Dean III, No. 24, 458.



No. 11

VICTORIAI
SACRVM

The use of AI for AE points to the reign of Claudius and to the years after

his spelling reforms of 47 A. D. (cf. No. 19). *Victoria* appears on coins of Claudius commemorating his victories. Cf. Mattingly *B. M. C. R. E.*, p. 167 note (41/42 A. D.); p. 172, No. 55 (49/50 A. D.); see also the Cretan coins described in *B. M. C. Cor.*, p. 66, No. 540; Fox, p. 91. In Corinth Ti. Claudius Dinippus was *sacerdos* of Britannic Victory (Nos. 86-90) during the reign of Claudius, and another man, possibly Aristomenes, had some connection with a cult of *Victoria* (No. 111).

12. Three fragments of dark blue marble found in 1898 and 1900 near the Propylaea. Inv. Nos. 38-82, 57.

Nos. 38-82: height 0.14 m.; width 0.28 m.; thickness 0.125 m.

No. 57: height 0.24 m.; width 0.355 m.; thickness 0.12 m.

No original edges are preserved. The letters are 0.083 m. high.

— — — — — ŞAÇRUM
P · AEFICIUS · FIRMUS
— — — — —



No. 12

Line 1: Only the lower portions of letters are preserved.

Line 2: As the relation between fragments 38-82 and 57 is uncertain, our arrangement and restoration lay no claim to finality.

Whether P. Aeficius was a relative of the early Corinthian duumvir Certus Aeficius (Fox, p. 98, No. 1; *B. M. C. Cor.*, p. 58, Nos. 485-489) we cannot say.

Dark blue marble was used in the arches of Peirene when the old *poros* façade was changed in plan (*Art and Arch.* XIV, 1922, p. 205). Our inscription possibly belongs to the period of this reconstruction, although not necessarily to the building itself.

13. Nine fragments of white marble revetment found in April and June, 1915, in the Julian Basilica east of the Agora. Inv. Nos. 632-667-680, 633.

Length 0.92 m.; thickness 0.02 m.; height about 0.365 m., if measured to the bottom of Inv. No. 633. The top and the right end are original. Fragment 633 does not join. It is blackened by fire at the top just as are fragments 632 and 667, on which appear the letters GV. The letters of the upper line are 0.081 m. high. Those of the lower lines are about 0.06 m. high.

Dean III, No. 26, 459, fig. 7.

Line 3: The first letter was possibly N (Dean).

Since the inscription was found in the Julian Basilica, there is little doubt that it is correctly restored as a dedication to *Lares Augusti*. For this cult, see Wissowa, *Religion und Kultus der Römer*², 172.

If the inscription continued to the right on one or more adjoining slabs, as is possible, it is hopeless to attempt a restoration of the second and third lines.



No. 13

laRIBVS AVGVSTIS sacrum

— — — — — AV — — — — —

— — — — — S · F — — — — —

For a possible duplication of fragments 632 and 633, see No. 48.

14. A white marble base found May 19, 1915, in the Julian Basilica east of the Agora. Inv. No. 653.

Height 0.39 m.; width 0.29 m.; thickness below moulding 0.17 m. The back of the block is rough. The top and a part of the left side are original. Letters 0.056 m., 0.042 m., and 0.034 m. high.

Dean III, No. 28, 460 f., fig. 9; Swift, *A.J.A.* XXV, 1921, p. 254, fig. 1.

AVGVSTo sacrum (?)

CN · CN · CN · — — —

PIVS · PQN — — —



No. 14

Since the inscription begins with the word *Augusto*, we have thought that it was a dedication to the divinity of the emperor rather than to the emperor as *princeps* (cf. Dessau, 110 note). Probably Augustus himself is here honored. The omission of *Divo* points to a date during his reign.

The second line seems to indicate that three men possessing the praenomen *Gnaeus*, possibly a father and two sons, erected the monument. In line three, the word *Pius* probably was set in a short distance from the margin. Since there was room only for the *nomen* of the family at the end of line 2, *Pius* may be considered the *cognomen* of its senior member. The following letters, PQN, can scarcely be the *cognomen*

of the second member, since we should expect to find an *et* between *cognomina*. Instead, we interpret it as indicating the office held by Pius, *pon[tifex]*.

15. A base of Acrocorinthian limestone found June 14, 1907 in the Agora east of St. John's, now standing near the place where it was found. Inv. No. 423.

Height 0.90 m.; width 0.46 m.; thickness 0.40 m. Though the left side of the inscription has been broken off, enough of the left side of the block is preserved toward the bottom to enable us to measure the width and to estimate the number of letters missing in each line. The letters are from 0.035 m. to 0.026 m. high.

Dean III, No. 25, 458 f., fig. 6; *R. Arch.* XVIII, 1923, p. 384.

dianae PACILVCIFE
rae augVSTAE · SACRVM ·
pro salutE · TI · CAESARIS ·
augusti P · LICINIVS · P · L ·
...?...PHILOSEBASTOS ·
d s P · F · C ·



No. 15

Line 1 : Dean printed the word which we have restored as *pacilucife[rae]* as two words *paci lucife[ri]*, but the reading, even though the epithet *pacilucifer* is unparalleled, seems to be certain, for there is no sign of punctuation after *paci*. For the association of *Diana Lucifera* with an inscription erected *pro salute Ti. Claudi Caesaris Aug. Germanici* and other members of his family, see Dessau, 220. Coins of Corinth from the time of Hadrian represent Artemis holding torch and bow, and it has been suggested that they represent an actual statue in the temple described by Pausanias (ii, 2, 3) on the way from the Isthmus to Cenchreae (*Num. Com.*, 67).

Line 5: The cognomen of Licinius stood in the lacuna before Philosebastos and contained at most seven letters. The title Philosebastos cannot be considered as a second cognomen, for the appellations Φιλόκαισαρ and Φιλοσέβαστος, as Münsterberg (*Beiblatt*, XVIII, 315 f.) has shown, were the Greek equivalents for *amicus Caesaris*. They were granted officially to friends or companions of the emperor. Distinguished physicians attached to the imperial court, such as the famous Xenophon of Cos (Ditt., *Syll.*³, 804), were frequently allowed to style themselves Φιλοσέβαστοι. One wonders whether P. Licinius was not also a physician of an earlier generation. Corinth possessed a noted school of medicine, and Galen studied there later. Possibly the Licinius Atticus mentioned by him (XIII, p. 182, *ed.* Kühn) was a Corinthian and identical with the Philosebastos of our inscription. The name Atticus would fill the lacuna nicely.

The Licinii were an important family of Corinth about the end of the first century A.D., and the name Publius was the usual one in the family (cf. No. 70). Whether Philosebastos was a freedman of an earlier member of the family or its distinguished ancestor cannot be determined.

Line 6: [*d(e) s(ua)*] *p(ecunia) f(aciendum) c(uravit)*.

Possibly Licinius' dedication *pro salute Ti. Caesaris Augusti* stood near the inscription which was erected to Callicratea (No. 110), for they were found not far apart. She was priestess of *Providentia Aug. et Salus Publica*, a cult that was established in Corinth probably to commemorate Tiberius' discovery of the conspiracy of Sejanus. The two inscriptions testify to the interest of Corinth in the safety of the emperor, and they may both have been inspired by the same episode in his life.

THE EMPERORS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES

16. A blue marble block found April 3, 1899, north of Peirene. Inv. No. 35. Height 0.50 m.; width 0.465 m.; thickness 0.44 m. Broken at bottom. Letters 0.05 m., 0.042 m., and 0.038 m. high.

Dean II, No. 6, 167, fig. 2; *R. Arch.* X, 1919, p. 399, No. 2; *A.J.A.* III, 1899, p. 685.

Agrippa received the tribunician power in 18 B.C. and died in 12 B.C. Presumably the inscription should be ascribed to a time when Agrippa was in Corinth, either on his way to the East in 16 B.C., or on his return just before his death.

Agrippa's association with Corinth began with his capture of the city just before Actium (Dio, I, 13; Velleius, ii, 84). In 23 B.C. he received proconsular power over the province of Achaia, and the province was not slow to do him honor. Inscriptions were erected to him at Argos, Sparta, Athens, Thespieae and elsewhere (*I.G.* III, 575; V, 1, 374; VII, 349; *C.I.L.* III, 494; Vollgraf, *Mnemosyne*, XLVII, 1919, pp. 263 ff.; Plassart, *B.C.H.*, 1926, 447 f.).

Dean (I, 196) has shown that the tribe of which Agrippa was patron was named from M. Vinicius, an intimate friend of Augustus (Suet., *Aug.*, 71). One wonders whether Vinicius may not have received this Corinthian honor as a result of some service rendered to the colony at the time of its reorganization under Augustus. Possibly he had been given charge over the details of the settlement.

Although the wording of the inscription led Dean to think that Agrippa was patron of the tribe Vinicia, the existence of a tribe Agrippia, in Corinth, of which

M · AGRIPPAE · COS
TERT · TRIB · POTEST
D · D · TRIBVS · VINICIA
PATRONO



No. 16

Agrippa would naturally have been patron, prompted him to suggest tentatively that Agrippa, instead of being patron of the tribe Vinicia alone was rather patron of the colony. Interpreting the letters D.D. as *decreto decurionum* (not *dedit*, *dedicavit*, as Dean restored them), we may consider the inscription as one of a series erected in Agrippa's honor at the order of the local senate by each of the tribes of the city.

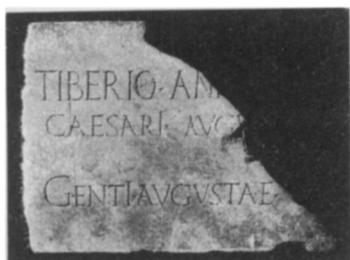
Agrippa's names were later borne by several Corinthian duumvirs, P. Vipsanius Agrippa, P. Caninius Agrippa, and L. Caninius Agrippa (Fox, 105-107, 115 f; *B.M.C. Cor.*, 64, Nos. 523 f.; 65, Nos. 530-534; 71 f., Nos. 572-579).

For other inscriptions on blue marble, see Nos. 12 and 81.

17. A white marble slab found June 7, 1915, at the west end of the south aisle of the Julian Basilica east of the Agora. Inv. No. 688.

Height 0.445 m.; width 0.60 m.; thickness 0.064 m. The back is smooth and all surfaces are original except the right end. On the bottom of the slab near the right end is a cutting which gives us an uncertain clue to the length of the block. If it was in the centre, the slab was a little more than a metre long. If there were two such cuttings symmetrically placed, the stone was possibly about three times its present length. The letters are 0.055 m. and 0.04 m. high. Between the words of the first two lines there are two marks of punctuation, a short curved line above, and a little to the right of, a mark which resembles a comma. The punctuation of the third line is a single mark.

Dean III, 30, 461, fig. 11; *R. Arch.* XVI, 1922, p. 365, No. 1; Swift, *A.J.A.* XXV, 1921, p. 254; Johnson, *ibid.* XXX, 1926, p. 165.



TIBERIO·'ANTONIAE
CAESARI·'AVGUSTA
GENTI·AVGVSTAE·

No. 17

The clue to the meaning of the first two lines is the double punctuation which divides the inscription into columns. The restoration *Ant[oniae]* was suggested by Mr. A. M. Woodward (Johnson, *l. c.*), and since Antonia was *Augusta*, she can be none other than the grandmother of Caligula. She was first called Augusta when Caligula came to the throne in 37 A.D. (Suet., *Cal.*, 15; Dio, lix, 3), but there has been some doubt about her use of the title during her lifetime (Suet., *Claud.*, 11; Mommsen, *St. R.* II³, 821, 2). In 38 A.D. after her death, the acts of the Arval Brethren refer to her as Augusta (*C.I.L.* VI, 2028), and the municipal *fasti* of Ostia record the death of Antonia on May 1, 37 A.D. (Hülssen, *B. Ph. W.*, 1920, 304). Except for the epigram mentioned below, the Corinthian inscription, so far as we know, is the only one erected during her life where she is called Augusta.

Tiberius Caesar is the unfortunate Gemellus, adopted by Caligula shortly after his accession, and then put out of the way before the end of the year. His name would allow us to date the inscription in the first few months of the reign, and the death of Antonia on May 1 enables us to fix the time in April or late March.

We have a literary parallel for this dedication in an epigram written by the Corinthian poet Honestus. It was found in the Vale of the Muses near Helicon. The poem is in honor of a Σεβαστή from whom had sprung two Caesars, and Cichorius has shown that it was written in 37 A.D. in honor of Antonia. The two Caesars were Caligula and Gemellus, the Tiberius Caesar of our inscription (*B.C.H.* XXVI, 1902, pp. 153 f.; Cichorius, *Römische Studien*, 362-365; cf. Plassart, *B.C.H.* L, 1926, pp. 448-450).

Swift and Johnson have mentioned the Corinthian dedication in connection with their attempts to identify statues of the imperial family which have been found in Corinth. The former thought that Tiberius Caesar was the emperor Tiberius. This identification must be discarded, and we incline to the view expressed by Johnson that there is no evidence to connect the inscription with any of the Corinthian statues now known.

It is possible that the missing columns to the right contained the names of other members of Caligula's family, the emperor himself and his sisters whose names were joined with his in the imperial oaths of allegiance (Suet., *Cal.*, 15; Dio, lix, 3,

4). Coins of Corinth from this reign show portraits of Caligula, Antonia Augusta, Germanicus Caesar, Agrippina, Nero and Drusus (Fox, 106 f., Nos. 32-35; *B.M.C. Cor.*, 65, Nos. 530-539), but none of Gemellus or of the sisters of Caligula.

The phrase *Gens Augusta* is unusual, for with the word *gens*, Roman usage requires a *nomen* and not a *cognomen*. There was, for instance, an *ara Gentis Iuliae* on the Capitoline hill at Rome, and a shrine to the Julian *gens* existed in Corinth, as we infer from coins struck presumably during the reign of Tiberius. On these coins is pictured a façade with the legend GENT IVLI (Fox, 104, Nos. 25-28; *B.M.C. Cor.*, 63 f., Nos. 514-522). It is possible that the Corinthian dedication to *Gens Augusta* had some connection with the shrine of the coins.

Except on the Corinthian dedication, we have found the phrase *Gens Augusta* used only once (the similar Greek expression, γένος Σεβαστοῦ or γένος Σεβαστῶν, is found more frequently). It occurs on a small Carthaginian monument erected under Augustus or shortly after his death (Cagnat, *Comptes Rendus des séances de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, 1913, pp. 680 ff.; cf. Rostovtzeff, *Augustus*, p. 146, *University of Wisconsin Studies in Language and Literature*, No. 15; Gastinel, *R. Arch.* XXIII, 1926, pp. 40 ff.). Since Augustus and those chosen to succeed him did not use a *nomen*, the substitution of the word *Augusta* for *Iulia* in the phrase *Gens Augusta* is readily understood, and it has a parallel in the honorary title *Augusta* given to colonies and legions. But the altar on the Capitoline hill still belonged to the Julian *gens*, and in the reign of Tiberius a *sacrarium gentis Iuliae* was dedicated at Bovillae, the home of the Julii (Tac., *Ann.* ii, 41). Likewise in Corinth (*Colonia Laus Iulia Corinthus*) the *Gens Iulia* possessed a shrine under Tiberius. Whether our inscription had any connection with this monument or not, the use of the word *Augusta* in place of *Iulia* might possibly be ascribed to Caligula's desire to give prominence to Antonia, who was not a member of the Julian *gens*. But the point cannot be pressed, since a precedent for a dedication to *Gens Augusta* is known.

18. A fragment of a white marble slab found July 23, 1925, in the Northwest Stoa. Inv. No. 769.

Height 0.145 m.; width 0.305 m.; thickness 0.03 m. The back is smooth and the right side is original. Only the lower letters are completely preserved. They are 0.04 m. high.

germaNICI · P · P · F ·
germaNICO



No. 18

The inscription was erected to a Germanicus who was the son of an emperor also named Germanicus. Since it was customary after the death of an emperor to omit

names like Germanicus and titles like P. P. (*pater patriae*), the inscription was probably erected during the lifetime of the father. Nero was called Germanicus, and we suggest the following restoration, adapted from Dessau, 222, 224, and based on the theory that we have a dedication to Nero after his adoption by Claudius: [*Ti. Claudio, Ti. Claudi Caesaris Augusti Germa*]nici P. P. *f*(ilio), [*Neroni Caesaris Druso Germ*]anico. We have considered the possibility of restoring the names of Commodus, called Germanicus in 172, but any such restoration would seem to require an arrangement of names and titles out of harmony with the practice of the period.

19. A fragment of a marble slab. Inv. No. 923.

Height 0.2 m.; width 0.38 m.; thickness 0.028 m. Top original. Letters 0.09 m. high.



cAISAr

No. 19

Because of the spelling *Caesar*, it is probable that this inscription should be assigned to the reign of Claudius. The dedication to *Victoriae* (No. 11) provides another Corinthian example of the Claudian use of AI for AE.

20. A large rectangular building block of bluish marble found May 8, 1901, in the Byzantine ramp north of the Propylaea. The block is now lying not far from the place where it was found. Inv. No. 14.

Height 0.515 m.; length 2.135 m.; thickness 0.448 m. The face is very much worn and most of the letters have disappeared. The letters are 0.076 m. high.

Dean III, No. 46, 464 f.

trib poteST VIII IMP XIX

— — — RAMI (?) — — —

Line 2: Dean: -ranu[s].

Dean has shown that this inscription probably contained the name of Vespasian. The ninth year of his tribunician power ended July 1, 78, and he was *Imperator XIX* soon after April 15, 78. Thus the inscription was cut between April 15 and July 1, 78.

During the reign of Vespasian Corinth was devastated by a terrible earthquake (Joann. Malalas, *Chronogr.* x, p. 261 (Bonn); Plutarch, *de anima*, frg. vii, No. 11 (Dübner, V, p. 12); cf. Hertzberg, *Grèce sous la domination des Romains*, II, 137); and the emperor, as was his custom (Suet., *Vesp.*, 17: *plurimas per totum orbem civitates terrae motu aut*

incendio afflictas restituit in melius), did much to relieve the suffering of the survivors and to rebuild the city, καὶ ἐχαρίσατο τοῖς ζήσασι καὶ τῇ πόλει πολλά (Malalas).

A record of this earthquake is probably preserved in a Greek inscription (*I. G.* IV, 203) which contains a list of the benefactions of P. Licinius Juventianus Priscus, an *archiereus* whose name appears in a broken Latin inscription (No. 70).

Since our inscription apparently came from an important building, we suggest that it should be considered a record of Vespasian's generosity to Corinth after the earthquake. Malalas says that the disaster occurred in June, and a comparison of his account of the reign of Vespasian with Orosius, vii, 9, 11, and with the *Chronica* of Eusebius and Jerome leaves us with the impression that the earthquake in Corinth was contemporary with the one which laid low three cities in Cyprus in the ninth year of Vespasian (77/8 A.D.). Thus it seems probable that our inscription was cut at the very time when Corinth was repairing the damage wrought by the earthquake; and if we are correct in associating the inscription with the emperor's benefactions, the earthquake is to be dated in June of the previous year, 77 A.D.

In this connection, it may be noted that the colony changed its name to Colonia Julia Flavia Augusta Corinthus for a short time under the Flavian Emperors (*B. M. C. Cor.*, XLV, 72 ff.), a name which it bore when it began to mint coins under Domitian after an interval of suspension during Vespasian's reign.

21. A fragment of a white marble slab found March 22, 1902, near the Lechaeum Road Shops. Inv. No. 174.

Height 0.29 m.; width 0.30 m.; thickness 0.07 m. The top is original. Letters 0.075 m. and 0.065 m. high.

Dean III, No. 38, 463.

imp caESARI divi
traiaNI PARThici f



No. 21

To the right of the I in line 1 there are traces of a letter which cannot be the S of the genitive case, or the T of *Traiano*. It is therefore probable that the inscription was erected to Hadrian and that the word *divi* completes the first line of the inscription.

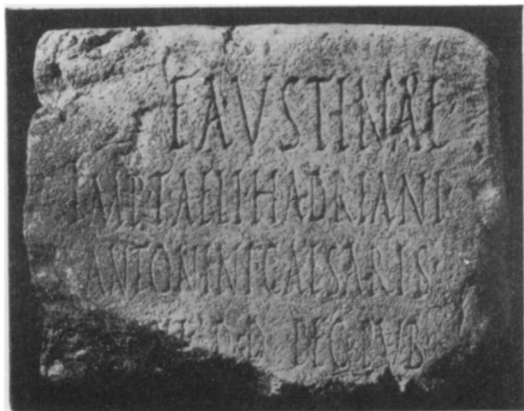
Hadrian was a generous benefactor of the colony, and a Greek inscription containing his name and titles has been found in Corinth (Meritt, No. 84). The editors have restored it on the theory that it was erected at the time of Hadrian's visit to Corinth in 126 A.D. Whether the Latin inscription is contemporaneous, we cannot say.

22. A limestone block found December 18, 1914, east of the village square in a wall which runs into the south scarp of Trench XIII. Inv. No. 618.

Height 0.415 m.; width 0.505 m.; thickness 0.36 m. The stone is broken at the bottom.

Letters of first three lines from 0.075 m. to 0.045 m. high.

Dean III, No. 47, 465-467, fig. 12.



No. 22

FAVSTINAE ·
IMP · T · AELI · HADRIANI ·
ANTONINI · CAESARIS ·
auG PII · D · D · PEC · PVB

Line 4: The letters under which we have placed dots are not at all clear, but it seems difficult to obtain any other reading for them. If our reading is correct, and if no abbreviation for *filiæ* stood after the name of the Emperor, we must conclude that the dedication was erected to Faustina the Elder. Whether it was erected before her death (*ca.* 141 A.D.), or later, the inscription is unusual in that it gives her no title. We should expect either *Augusta* or *Diva*. Faustina received the title *Augusta* when her husband became Emperor in 138 A.D. (Jul. Cap., *Vita Pii*, 5). Immediately after her death three years later, she was consecrated by the senate (*ibid.*, 6). It is perhaps easier to understand the omission of *Augusta* than of *Diva*, but her name is given simply as Faustina in a Greek inscription (Dessau, 8803 a) erected after she became *Diva*, as Dean noted.

Possibly this is the inscription mentioned by Spon and Wheler, *Voyage d'Italie, de Dalmatie, de Grèce, et du Levant* (1678), II, 296.

23. Seventeen fragments of white marble revetment found in April and May, 1902, in the region of the Northwest Stoa. Inv. Nos. 200-217-219 A-219 B-219 C, 193 A-193 B-194-196-216-218-232-253 (omitted in original publication), 202 A-202 B-214, 215.

Height 0.38 m.; width of original inscription probably *ca.* 1.25 m.; thickness at top 0.013 m., at bottom 0.018 m. The upper and lower edges are original. Letters 0.068 m. high.

Dean III, No. 48, 467, fig. 13.

Line 2: The first two words are not clear. Abbreviated *nomina* are not uncommon at this time (cf. *C. I. L.* III, 6103), and an inscription to Lucius Aur. Avianius Symmachus (Dessau, 1257) shows that *praenomina* were written in full. It should be noted, however, that the letters ῢῤῥ are not an ordinary abbreviation for a nomen. The reading *V(ir) P(erfectissimus)*, *praes(es) [p]r[ov](inciae) Ach[ai]ae* seems to us certain. The last letter of the line is possibly the initial of *dedicavit*.



No. 23

IMPERATORI CAESARI C AVR VAL DIOCLETIANO P F INVICTO AVG ·
 LVCIVS ῢῤῥ PAVLVVS ῤ P PRAES pROV achAIAE D — — — — —
 — — — — — SEMPER D — — — — —

Line 3: Probably [*n(umini) m(aiestati)q(ue) e(ius) s]emper d[ic]atissimus*]. Cf. No. 24.

This dedication to Diocletian is important because of the rank of Paulus, *V. P.*, *praeses provinciae Achaiae*, for it confirms Seeck's conjecture (*Geschichte d. Untergangs d. antik. Welt*, II, 60) as to the status of Achaia under the reforms of Diocletian. Others have thought that the province, like Africa and Asia, was given a governor of higher rank than the *praesides* of the ordinary provinces. Seeck, however, suggested that the proconsular rank which Achaia later possessed was granted by Constantine in recognition of the literary and artistic achievements of Greece. His conjecture is amply substantiated by the rank of Paulus.

Although the title *praeses* is a general term which might be given to a governor of any rank, the letters *V. P.* clearly indicate that Achaia did not then have a governor of proconsular rank, for proconsuls were *viri clarissimi*. Paulus was a member of the equestrian order, as were the other *praesides* in the time of Diocletian.

24. Eight fragments of white marble revetment found in May, 1901, and April, 1902, in the Northwest Stoa. Inv. Nos. 158-163 A-163 B-181-182-185-199-227. Height 0.26 m.; width 0.415 m.; thickness varying from 0.021 m. to 0.026 m. The top is partially preserved. Letters 0.065 m. high.


Dean II, No. 49, 467 f., fig. 14.

Line 1: In *fortissimo* the tail of the R was omitted. For the use of *adque* in place of

atque, cf. Dessau, 731, 739. The introductory formula suggests a restoration similar to Dessau, 653. Consequently we have assumed that the inscription was erected to Galerius while he was still Caesar, rather than to Maximian as Augustus. Galerius as Caesar was in general charge of the province between 293 and 305.



No. 24

FOPTISSIMO ADQVE invictissimo caesari d n galerio val
MAXIMIANO ·  — — — — —
— — — — — AÇH D · N — — — — —

Line 2: In view of the resemblance of this inscription to Nos. 23 and 25, it is possible that [*Paulus V. P., praes. prov.*] *Ach(aiae)* should be restored at the end of this line and at the beginning of line 3.

Line 3: Possibly *d(edicavit) n(umini) [m(aiestati)q(ue) e(ius) semper dicatissimus]*. Cf. No. 23.

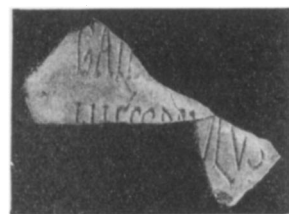
Dean's publication assigned Nos. 24 and 25 to one inscription. Although they are undoubtedly contemporary, the thickness of the two stones is such that we have preferred to consider them as separate inscriptions. They were possibly placed side by side. See No. 25.

25. Two fragments of white marble revetment found in April and May, 1902, in the Northwest Shops and adjacent Stoa. Inv. Nos. 225-254.

Height 0.21 m.; width 0.30 m.; thickness varying from 0.021 m. to 0.023 m. Letters 0.065 m. high.

Dean III, No. 49, 467 f., fig. 14.

GALEṚio — — — —
 ·   PAVLVVS



No. 25

From the similarity between Nos. 24 and 25 it is clear that the two inscriptions were cut at the same time. Dean published them as parts of a single inscription. If his assumption is correct, No. 25 must have stood at the ends of lines 1 and 2, for a comparison of the thickness of the revetment slabs makes other positions impossible. It will be noted that such a position would suit our proposed restoration of No. 24, where *Galerio* and *Paulus* appear toward the end of lines 1 and 2. The one serious objection to this arrangement is the broad margin to the left of *Galerio* in No. 25. This appears also in the second line, giving the impression that we have the left side of the inscription.

Only the tops of the letters before *Paulus* are preserved. They are different from the letters before *Paulus* in No. 23, and we have been unable to make anything of them.

26. Two slabs of white marble, one of which was found May 7, 1896, in Trench XIII southeast of the village square, the other April 16, 1902, near the east end of the Northwest Stoa. Inv. Nos. 295-228.

Height 0.60 m.; width when placed together as restored below 1.25 m.; thickness at top 0.14 m., tapering to 0.125 m. at the bottom of the third line. All surfaces are original except the bottom and the right end. Letters from 0.073 m. to 0.065 m. high. Dean III, No. 50, 468 f. (frg. 295 only).



No. 26

REPARATORI RoMANAE REi fundatori
AETERNAE pACIS AVctori humani
GENERIS D N fL THEODOSio augusto
FELICISSIMO pATRI ET Filiis dd nn ffl
ARCADIO ET HonORIO IMperatoribus
— — — TIYŞ AÇ (or G) — — — — —

The inscription probably was erected in the last years of Theodosius, between Jan. 23, 393, when Honorius was proclaimed Augustus, and Jan. 17, 395, when Theodosius died.

The restorations at the ends of the lines are uncertain, but the general sense is clear, and the restorations which we have suggested all have their parallels in contemporary inscriptions. The occasion for the dedication cannot be determined. The phrases here used must have seemed a mockery when the emperors were helpless to protect the loyal Corinthians from sack at the hands of Alaric a few years later.

The last line conceals the name of the man who erected the inscription.

27. A white marble slab found in one of the early campaigns. Inv. No. 64. Height 0.14 m.; width 0.26 m.; thickness 0.09 m. The right side is original. The letters are 0.04 m. and 0.035 m. high.

Dean III, No. 45, 464.

gerMANICO

– ÇI · FILIO

Line 2: Possibly [*Germani*]çi.

28 a. A fragment of a white marble slab found May 4, 1914. Inv. No. 547. Height 0.135 m.; width 0.29 m.; thickness 0.062 m. The fragment is broken on all sides. The back is roughly chiselled and original. Letters about 0.07 m. high.

Dean III, No. 31, 461 f.

AVGVŞt –

– –  –

Line 2: The first letter is possibly A. The second letter is circular.

28 b. A fragment of a white marble slab found with No. 28 a. Inv. No. 548. Height 0.14 m.; width 0.13 m.; thickness 0.057 m. Rear face worn. Letters *ca.* 0.07 m. high.

NA

V

This fragment may possibly belong to the same inscription as No. 28 a.

29. A white marble slab found April 17, 1902, in the Northwest Stoa. Inv. No. 236.

Height 0.18 m.; width 0.19 m.; thickness 0.072 m. Top original, back smooth.

Letters only partially preserved about 0.09 m. high.

Dean III, 32, 462.

AVÇ

30. A white marble slab found in the early spring of 1905 in the north apse of Peirene. Inv. No. 389.

Height 0.21 m.; width 0.25 m.; thickness 0.06 m. Letters 0.11 m. high.

Dean III, 33, 462.

(?) augVST –

31. A white marble slab found May 22, 1903, in the Theatre Trench. Inv. No. 356.

Height 0.30 m.; width 0.25 m.; thickness 0.082 m. The upper edge is in part original. Letters 0.12 m. high.

Dean III, No. 34, 462.

AVgust – (?)

Cf. No. 32.

32. A white marble slab in two pieces found May 22, 1903, in the Theatre Trench. Inv. No. 357.

Fragment A: height 0.24 m.; width 0.23 m.; thickness 0.078 m. The left edge is original. Letters 0.09 m. high.

Fragment B: height 0.25 m.; width 0.20 m.; thickness 0.078 m. Letters 0.09 m. high.

– – !Ş – –
– ONI · AR – –
– – – ŞT – –

Possibly Nos. 31 and 32 are from the same inscription.

33. A white marble slab in two pieces. Inv. Nos. 322, 348.

Inv. No. 322: found in one of the early campaigns. Height 0.17 m.; width 0.20 m.; thickness 0.07 m. Top original. Letters, only partially preserved, about 0.13 m. high.

Inv. No. 348: found near the north end of the Lechaëum Road Shops, April 29, 1903.

Height 0.21 m.; width 0.22 m.; thickness 0.07 m. Letters 0.13 m. high.

Dean III, No. 35, 462 (Inv. No. 322 only).

AVGVst –

34. A white marble slab found May 27, 1914 near the Peribolus of Apollo. Inv. No. 558.

Height 0.20 m.; width 0.15 m.; thickness 0.04 m. Broken on all sides. Letters 0.06 m. high, except T, which is 0.075 m. high.

Dean III, No. 37, 463.

– – ŞE (?)
augVSTA

35. Two fragments of a white marble epistyle block found June 2, 1903, and June 15, 1909, in the Theatre Trench. Inv. Nos. 359-500.

No. 359: height 0.375 m.; length 0.61 m.; thickness 0.20 m. Back original.

No. 500: height 0.16 m.; length 0.175 m.; broken at back.

A portion of the bottom is original. Letters 0.16 m. high.

Dean III, No. 39, 463, published Inv. No. 359.

ÇAESAR

36. A marble slab found in one of the early campaigns. Inv. No. 79.

Height 0.34 m.; width 0.40 m.; thickness 0.025 m. The top and back are smooth, and the face is much weathered. Letters 0.135 m. and 0.11 m. high.

Dean III, No. 40, 463.

CAEsar

TIF · M

Line 2: [*pon*]*tif*(*ici*) *m*[*aximo*] (?).

37. A marble revetment slab found near the Propylaea in one of the early campaigns. Inv. No. 106.

Height 0.095 m.; width 0.12 m.; thickness 0.02 m. Letters 0.04 m. high.

Dean III, No. 41, 463 f.

CAEŞAr

38. A marble fragment found near the Sacred Spring in the Agora in one of the early campaigns. Inv. No. 60.

Height 0.07 m.; width 0.10 m.; thickness 0.08 m. The top is original. Letters 0.047 m. high.

Dean III, No. 42, 464.

caESAR

39. A white marble fragment found near the Sacred Spring in the Agora in one of the early campaigns. Inv. No. 44.

Height 0.07 m.; width 0.14 m.; thickness 0.04 m. Letters 0.053 m. high.

Dean III, No. 43, 464.

caESAr

40. Two white marble fragments found July 10, 1925, on the hill south of the Temple of Apollo. Inv. No. 766.

Height 0.185 m.; width 0.14 m.; thickness 0.027 m. Back smooth. Letters 0.058 m. and 0.05 m. high.

/// VO —

caeSARIS · Aug

Line 1: Of the first letter only the bottom of a vertical stroke is preserved.

41. A white marble revetment slab found in one of the early campaigns. Inv. No. 164.

Height 0.165 m.; width 0.155 m.; thickness 0.022 m. The top is original and in it is a small dowel hole. The letters when complete were about 0.075 m. high.

ÇAEsar (?)

42. A marble slab in two pieces found April 17, 1902, in the Northwest Stoa. Inv. No. 230.

Height 0.16 m.; width 0.18 m.; thickness 0.027 m. Letters 0.067 m. high.

ÇAesar

Ṛ P P

Line 2: Possibly [t]r(ibunicia) p(otestate), p(ater), [p(atriciae)].

43. A marble slab found in one of the early campaigns. Inv. No. 283.

Height 0.115 m.; width 0.12 m.; thickness 0.06 m. Back rough. The letters when complete were about 0.12 m. high.

CAesar

44. A white marble slab found July 22, 1915, in the Julian Basilica east of the Agora. Inv. No. 725.

Height 0.157 m.; width 0.13 m.; thickness 0.06 m. The bottom is original. Letters from 0.045 m. to 0.025 m. high.

— — — — auGVSTo — —
— — — — TIVS · Q · F
— — — — VS · P



No. 44

Line 2: The last letter is circular.

Line 3: Possibly the last letter is P.

This is presumably a dedication to an emperor by a man whose father was Quintus.

45. A fragment of a *poros* block found July 8, 1915, in the east aisle of the Basilica east of the Agora. Inv. No. 711.

Height 0.267 m.; width 0.37 m.; thickness 0.16 m. The top is in part original. The face of the block was dressed with a toothed chisel. Letters 0.056 m. and 0.048 m. high.

— EN —
aYGVST —
— D —

Line 1: The first letter cannot be identified. It is not G. Consequently we cannot restore *genti* or *genio Augusti*. The last letter may be I or T.

Line 3: The D is not absolutely certain.

This inscription probably belonged to the early years of the colony, for the use of *poros* for inscriptions seems not to have continued into our era.

46. A white marble slab found April 29, 1898, near the Lechaeum Road. Inv. No. 47.

Height 0.29 m.; width 0.36 m.; thickness 0.07 m. The upper surface with dowel hole and anathyrosis is original. Letters 0.115 m. high, except T, which is 0.135 m. high.

(?) auguSTAM

— — — — $\frac{11}{16}$ S —

Line 2: The first letter may be either A or M.

47. A marble block found in one of the early campaigns. Inv. No. 285.

Height 0.46 m.; width 0.29 m.; thickness 0.15 m. The top and the right edge are original. Letters 0.09 m. and 0.07 m. high.

(?) auguSSTA

— — — F · C ·

Line 2: Possibly *faciendum curavit*.

48. A white marble slab.

Height 0.195 m.; width 0.18 m.; thickness 0.03 m. Letters 0.08 m. and 0.06 m. high. Dean III, No. 36, 462 f.

auGVst —

AVgust —

NS F — —

This inscription is known to us only through Dean's publication. From its similarity to fragments 632 and 633 of No. 13, we have thought that it might be identical with them, but as there are important differences, we print it separately here.

49. A marble slab found May 14, 1902, under the Propylaea platform. Inv. No. 247.

Height 0.33 m.; width 0.39 m.; thickness 0.048 m. There is a dowel hole in the top. Letters 0.115 m. high.

iYLIIO

50. A marble revetment slab found in 1898 near the Lechaeum Road. Inv. No. 118.

Height 0.07 m.; width 0.355 m.; thickness 0.03 m. The top is original. The letters when complete were about 0.08 m. high.

(?) diVO · AVgusto

51. A white marble fragment found July 11, 1915, near the Julian Basilica east of the Agora. Inv. No. 695.

Height 0.16 m.; width 0.154 m.; thickness 0.032 m. Letters of the first line 0.072 m. high; letters of the second line when complete about 0.015 m. high. Not seen by the editors.

caeŞARI

—~~///~~ PV —

52. A white marble fragment found July 23, 1915, in the Julian Basilica east of the Agora. Inv. No. 727.

Height 0.24 m.; width 0.108 m.; thickness 0.068 m. Letters of the second line 0.074 m. The others are not completely preserved.

caeŞAri

gerMANico

poTEState

ROMAN GOVERNORS AND OTHERS OF SENATORIAL RANK

53. A white marble slab now in three pieces found April 10, 1901, in the pavement of the lower landing of the approach to the Propylaea. Inv. No. 13.

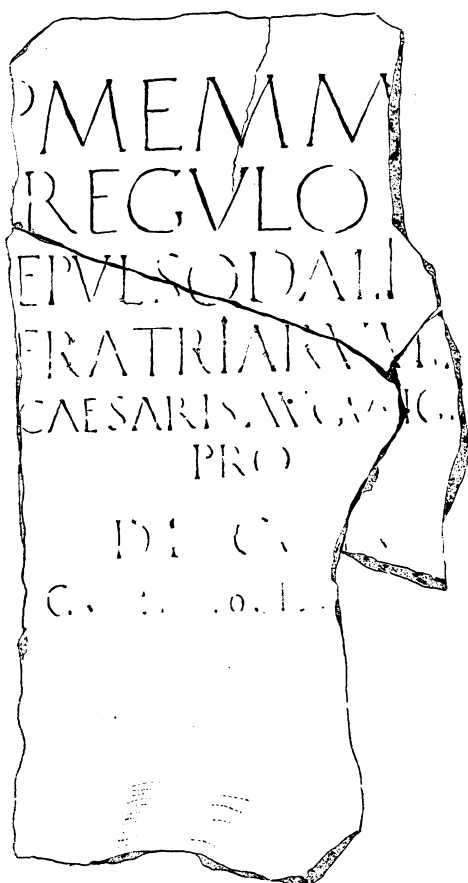
Height 0.97 m.; width 0.51 m.; thickness 0.07 m. The right and left edges of the block have been broken off; and the use of the stone, face up, in a pavement has made the last three lines for the most part illegible. Letters from 0.09 m. to 0.037 m. high.

Dean III, No. 20, 454 ff., fig. 2; *A.J.A.* VI, 1902, p. 443; *R. Arch.* XVIII, 1923, p. 383, No. 6; Graindor, *B.C.H.* 1927, p. 270.

Line 5: Cagnat, [Ti.] *Caesaris*; Graindor, [Ti. Cl.] *Caesaris*. Our restoration, assigning the inscription to the reign of Caligula, is not quite certain, for Claudius is occasionally called Ti. Caesar Augustus Germanicus. On the other hand, the omission of the name Claudius is comparatively rare, and its abbreviation to Cl. in a Latin inscription of this period is so unusual that we hesitate to accept Graindor's suggested restoration. The name C. Caesar Augustus Germanicus is perfectly regular for Caligula. The inscription does not antedate 38 A. D., for in that year Regulus became *frater Arvalis*.

Regulus was the governor of Moesia, Macedonia, and Achaia under three

emperors, Tiberius, Caligula, and Claudius, holding office from 35 A.D. to 44 A.D. (Dio, lviii, 25; lix, 12; cf. *P.I.R.* II, 342); and judging by the number of inscriptions erected to him throughout Achaia, in Athens (*I.G.* III, 613; cf. 614-617; and Graindor, *op. cit.*, p. 269, No. 36), Megara (*I.G.* VII, 87), Epidaurus (*I.G.* IV, 1139), Olympia (*Arch. Zeit.*, 1877, p. 191), and Delphi (Pomtow, *Klio*, XVII, 168f.), he was one of the most popular governors that Achaia had. He seems to have given much attention



No. 53

P MEMMio p f
 REGVLO vii vir
 EPVL SODALI aug
 FRATRI ARVALI leg
 5 c CAESARIS AVGVSTI Ger
 pr praet PROV achaiae
 — — — DI — — —
 — — — — —

to the welfare of the province; and at considerable risk to himself he saved the statue of Zeus at Olympia from being carried to Rome to satisfy the megalomaniac impiety of Caligula (Josephus, *Ant. Jud.* xix, 1, 1). Moreover, the large number of Greek Memmii (cf. Pomtow, *l. c.*) suggests that he had an extended residence and wide connections in the province.

During Regulus' term of office occurred the reorganization of the imperial cult in Achaia. The local *κοινά* joined in a larger union with its seat at Argos, and this larger *κοινόν*, although apparently not representative of all of Achaia, served as the provincial organ for the official manifestation of the loyalty of Achaia to the imperial house (cf. *I.G.* VII, 2711). Associated with the *κοινόν* were games held in honor of the emperors, of which the most important were Caesarea, or Sebastea,

celebrated at Argos with the Nemean games, at Epidaurus with the Asclepiea, at Acraephia with the revived Ptoan games, and on the Isthmus. We can trace the development of these games best at Corinth, where, beginning with Claudius at the latest, they assume greater prominence; and if we may judge from the names of their agonothetae, men like the Euryclids of Sparta and the wealthy Corneli Pulchri of Epidaurus, they were celebrated with greater brilliance and splendor than in the past (cf. Nos. 67, 68, 71, 72, 81-97). From the fact that the agonothetae were often at the same time officers in the $\kappa\omicron\iota\nu\acute{\omicron}\nu$, ἀρχιερεῖς and στρατηγοί, one may conclude that there was a close association between the $\kappa\omicron\iota\nu\acute{\omicron}\nu$ and the games, very similar to the relationship existing between the games and the provincial leagues in other provinces.

This establishment of a new organ for the imperial cult, provincial in its scope, followed very closely upon Regulus' assumption of the governorship in 35 A. D. One can scarcely doubt that the movement had his encouragement and full approval. Perhaps Regulus himself suggested it. But whether these measures were taken at his prompting, or merely with his consent, his governorship marks an era in the history of the province which Greece itself was not slow to realize, as one learns from the memorials erected to Regulus both during his term of office and in later years.

In Corinth the name of Memmius continued to be held in honor, for P. Memmius Cleander was *duovir quinquennalis* at the time of Nero's visit in 67 A. D. (Fox, 114 f., Nos. 58 f.; *B.M. C. Cor.*, 70, Nos. 567-570). At the beginning of Nero's reign he was epimeletes of the Amphictyonic League and ἱερεὺς τῶν Σεβαστῶν (Ditt., *Syll.*³, 808), a most appropriate office for one who received Roman citizenship from the governor under whom the imperial cult in Achaia had assumed a new and a greater importance.

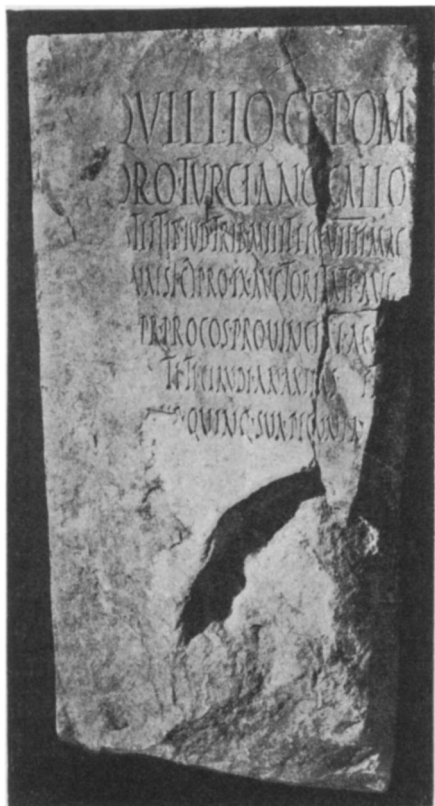
54. A marble base found in a room east of Peirene in June, 1910. Inv. No. 520. Height 0.97 m.; width 0.47 m.; thickness 0.35 m. Broken at the left. The block is now in three pieces.

Dean II, No. 5, 163 ff., fig. 1; *R. Arch.* X, 1919, p. 399, No. 1.

The date of this inscription could be determined exactly if we knew in what year Ti. Claudius Anaxilas was *duovir quinquennalis*. That the inscription was cut about the middle of the first century A. D. seems most likely, both from the lettering and from the fact that Ti. Claudius Anaxilas as duumvir struck coins inscribed *Nero Caesar* (Fox, 109 f., Nos. 42-44).

From coins issued by P. Memmius Cleander and L. Rutilius Piso (Fox, 114 f., Nos. 58 f.; *B.M. C. Cor.*, 70 f., Nos. 567-571), *duoviri quinquennales* at the time of Nero's visit in 67, we are able to fix precisely the Corinthian quinquennalic years from the accession of Caligula through the reign of Nero as follows: 37/8, 42/3, 47/8, 52/3, 57/8, 62/3, and 67/8. The normal municipal year at this time began with July. For these years we know the following quinquennalic duumvirs, Laco (No. 67), Spartiaticus, who held the office twice (No. 68), Ti. Claudius Dinippus (Nos. 86-90),

the two Tiberii Claudii of our inscription, and the two *duoviri* of 67/8 named above. Laco was probably, though not certainly, duumvir in the year 42/3. Spartiaticus seems to have held the office twice before 55 A.D., and our study of the career of Ti. Claudius



No. 154

1 aQVILLIO · C · F · POM
 flORO · TVRCIANO GALLO
 x vir şTLITIB · IVD · TRIB · MIL · LEG · VIII · MAC
 qu proqVAEST · CYPRO · EX · AVCTORITATE · AVG
 5 trib pl · PR · PROCOS · PROVINCIAE · ACH
 — — — — — TI · TI · CLAVDI · ANAXILAS · ET
 dinippvs ii VİR · QVINQ · SVA · PECVNIA ·

Dinippus shows that he was *quinquennalis* in an unknown year not far from 51 A.D. We suggest therefore that his name should be restored in line 7 as the unknown colleague of Anaxilas.

The date of the coins issued by Anaxilas as ordinary duumvir, not *quinquennalis*, is not quite certain. The legend *Nero Caesar* has been interpreted as proof that they antedate the reign of Nero, but Fox (p. 96) cites coins of Claudius inscribed *Ti. Claudius Caesar* to show that the omission of the word *Augustus* is not conclusive. In any case, there need be no hesitation about dating the coins of Anaxilas after the adoption of Nero by Claudius in February of the year 50. Other coins to commemorate the adoption of Nero and the marriage of Agrippina with Claudius were issued by L. Pacomius Flamen and Cn. Publicius Regulus; and Vivell (*Chronologisch-kritische Untersuchungen zur Geschichte des Kaisers Claudius*, 1911, p. 54) is probably right in assigning them to the period immediately following the adoption, either late in 49/50 or during the year 50/1. There is still room for the magistracy of Anaxilas and Fronto before the quinquennal year 52/3. Thus the earliest possible date for the

quinquennalic duumvirate of Anaxilas is 52/3, for it is not at all likely that he held the higher quinquennalic office before the ordinary duumvirate.

There are therefore three possible years for our inscription, 52/3, 57/8, and 62/3. Dean has suggested that Anaxilas's unknown colleague was Ti. Claudius Optatus, who was ordinary duumvir with C. Julius Polyaenus under Nero (Fox, 113, Nos. 56 f.; *B.M.C. Cor.*, 69 f., Nos. 562 - 566; cf. Vivell, *l. c.*, who assigns Optatus to Claudius's reign, despite the legend on his coins, *Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus*). Although there is no evidence that Optatus was *quinquennalis*, he may have been, and if he and Anaxilas were colleagues, the quinquennalic years 57/8 and 62/3 would be open to them.

Hitherto, the governorship of Aquillius Florus Turcianus Gallus has been dated in the reign of Augustus because of an Athenian dedication to him (Dessau, 928; *I.G. III*, 578; *C.I.L. III*, 551, cf. p. 985):

L. Aquillio, C. f., Pom., Floro
 Turciano Gallo,
 X vir. s[t]l. iud., tribuno mil. leg. VIII
 Macedonic., quaestor. Imp. Caesar. Aug.,
 proquaest. provinc. Cypri, tr. pl., pr., procos. Achaiae.
 Ἡ βουλὴ ἡ ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου καὶ ἡ βουλὴ τῶν
 X κα[ι] ὁ δῆμος Α. Ἀκύλλιον Φλώρον
 Τουρκιανὸν Γάλλον ἀνθύπατον εὐνοίας ἔνεκεν τῆς πρὸς τὴν πόλιν.
 Ἐπὶ ἱερίας Ἰπποσθενίδος τῆς Νικοκλέους Πειραιέως θυγατρὸς.

Since it is difficult to understand how the Corinthian inscription, which undoubtedly is Claudian in date, could have been erected to a governor who had resided in Greece more than sixty years earlier, we must reconsider the evidence for assigning the Athenian dedication to the reign of Augustus.

As the proquaestorship is rarely found after the time of Augustus, and as the name Emperor Caesar Augustus is most appropriate for the first emperor, it is argued that Turcianus was proquaestor in 22 B.C., when Augustus returned Cyprus to the control of the senate (Dio, *liv*, 4, 1), holding an *ad interim* appointment *ex auctoritate Augusti* until the senatorial machinery of appointment might function or until an additional *quaestor pro praetore* might be created for the province. But neither the proquaestorship nor the name Emperor Caesar Augustus is conclusive proof for an Augustan date. There is evidence for proquaestors after Augustus. They were appointed from the ex-quaestors whenever the number of quaestors was insufficient for the places to be filled (16 A.D., Dio, *lvii*, 16; Vespasian, Dessau, 1002; cf. Mommsen, *St. R.* II³, 259). We know also from the career of Martius Macer, appointed to the proconsulship of Achaia *citra sortem* in 44 A.D. (Dessau, 969), that the return of Achaia and Macedonia to senatorial control made necessary extraordinary measures

to provide for the senatorial officials in these provinces. There were irregularities about elections under Caligula which resulted in failure to choose a sufficient number of praetors (Dio, lix, 20, 4 f.); it may well be that there was a lack of quaestors at this time, and that Gallus owed his appointment in Cyprus to this fact.

Nor is the name *Imperator Caesar Augustus* inappropriate for a successor of Augustus. Although it would be most unusual for Claudius, since he avoided the use of the word *Imperator* as a *praenomen* (Suet., *Claudius*, 12; Mommsen, *St. R.* II³, 769), it is possible for Caligula. Occasionally *Imperator* appears as the first of his names (*I. G.* VII, 2711; Haberleitner, *Philologus*, LXVIII, 1909, p. 293).

From the formula used for dating the Athenian inscription, ἐπὶ ἱερίας Ἰπποσθενίδος τῆς Νικοκλέους θυγατρὸς, we learn that Turcianus cannot be assigned to a year earlier than 50 A.D., granting that his governorship was post-Augustan. We cannot here discuss the problems of Athenian chronology. It is sufficient to say that a Junia Megiste was priestess from the last years of Regulus (ca. 43 A.D.; *I. G.* III, 616; cf. 615, 461 a; Graindor, *B. C. H.*, 1927, pp. 287 f., Nos. 58 f.) until the end of the decade. She was in office as late as the Panathenaic year 51/2, if, as seems probable, Tiberius Claudius Novius was general for the fourth time and agonothetes of the Great Panathenaic Sebastea in that year (*I. G.* III, 652, erroneously dated ca. 57; cf. Ἐφ. Ἀρχ., 1885, p. 207, No. 1; Graindor, *Album d'Inscriptions Attiques d'Époque Impériale*, 20, No. 15; *I. G.* III, 872; *Chronologie des Archontes Athéniens sous l'Empire*, 76).

There are reasons, moreover, why neither inscription can be dated in the reign of Nero. Assuming for the purpose of argument that Turcianus was proconsul in 62/3, the last possible year in the reign of Nero, or in 57/8, the only other alternative, we must assume that he was *quaestor Imp. Caesaris Augusti* under Claudius, for there is scarcely time for Turcianus to have risen from the quaestorship to the proconsulship between the accession of Nero and the year 62; but if he had been quaestor of Claudius and proconsul under Nero, the inscription would have read *quaestor divi Claudii*. Thus we have only one possible date, 52/3, for the inscription, and it seems probable, though not certain, that Turcianus was quaestor of Caligula about twelve years before.

It is interesting to note that our date for the inscriptions makes him the immediate successor of L. Junius Annaeus Gallio, the governor with whom Paul came in contact when he was in Corinth. Gallio was in office between the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh acclamations of Claudius as *Imperator*, i.e., in the year 52 before August 1 (Ditt., *Syll.* ³, 801; cf. Dessau, 218; Frontinus, *de Aqued.* i, 13).

Turcianus served as military tribune in the Ninth Macedonian Legion, a legion which appears with this name in no other inscription. It has been identified with the only Ninth Legion known for the period of the early Empire, called at times *Hispana* from its service in Spain before 19 B.C. (cf. Ritterling, *R. E.*, s.v. Legio IX Hispana, 1664 f.) and it has been assumed that the epithet *Macedonica* was applied to it because

of service in Macedonia either at Philippi or in some later campaign. After its service in Spain, it was stationed in Illyricum, and then, when the province was divided, in Pannonia, where it remained, except for a short interval in Africa (20-24 A. D.), until 42/3 when it was removed in preparation for Claudius's British campaign. From that time it remained in Britain.

The origin of the names applied to many of the Roman legions is still a matter of speculation. If the names *Macedonica* and *Hispana* were given to the Ninth Legion because of bravery in Spanish and Macedonian campaigns, it is strange to find the epithet *Macedonica* used between 30 and 40 A. D., when the legion was in Pannonia, especially as the name *Hispana* is known for the periods before and after. Yet our inscriptions are almost certainly Claudian in date, and the name *Macedonica* is found in both. One wonders whether the correct explanation has been found for the epithets *Macedonica* and *Hispana*. In view of the uncertainty, we suggest that the name *Macedonica* was applied to the legion when its recruits were drawn mainly from Macedonia, presumably during the years when the legion was stationed in Pannonia. When in Britain, it may have drawn its recruits from Spain, for it is indisputable that the legion was called *Hispana* in Britain, although it had not seen service in Spain except for a short time before 19 B. C., sixty years or more before it moved to Britain.

The name L. Aquillius, C. f., Florus Turcianus Gallus in itself suggests a period later than Augustus, although names with several cognomina like this do appear as early as his reign. During the republic the *cognomina* Florus and Gallus were both common in the Aquillian gens. It is probable that the proconsul was related both to L. Aquillius Florus, *triumvir monetalis* ca. 18 B. C. (*B.M. C.R.E.*, pp. 7-9) and to L. Aquillius Florus, *rex sacrorum*, one of whose sons was *quaestor* Ti. Caesaris (*C.I.L.* VI, 2122).

On the whole the evidence points to the quinquennial year 52/3 for the Corinthian inscription and for the proconsulship of L. Aquillius Florus Turcianus Gallus. The duumvirs of this year were therefore Dinippus and Anaxilas, for, as we have seen, Ti. Claudius Optatus held the duumvirate under Nero.

55. A white marble block not found in the excavations. Inv. No. 753.

Height 1.10 m.; width 0.48 m.; thickness 0.37 m. The face of the inscription is so worn that the letters are almost illegible. Those of the first line are 0.065 m. high. In the lower lines the letters are between 0.04 m. and 0.035 m. high.

Line 3: Possibly [*trib. mil. leg. XI*] *I · Fu[l]m., pr. [a]l[ae]*. The Caristanii seem to have had hereditary connections with *legio XII Fulminata*, (Ritterling, *R.E.*, s. v. *Legio XII Fulminata*, 1708) for two members of the family served in it as military tribunes. One of them, Paulinus, was probably the brother of Julianus. After the year 70 A. D. the legion was stationed in Cappadocia, not far from the Anatolian home of the Caristanii. The name of the *ala* (line 4) is illegible.

Lines 4-6: Possibly [*praetori*] *inter c[iv]is et c[iv]is et p[eregr]inos et in[ter] p[er]egrinos*

(cf. Dessau, 1174). Here and in our tentative restoration of line 3, dots beneath letters which are not printed in the transcript show that the cuttings which can still be seen fit the letters proposed. One may therefore assume that when Caristanius was *praetor urbanus* the duties of the *praetor peregrinus* were assigned to him (cf. Mommsen, *St. R.*, II³, p. 210). Though the last phrase *et inter peregrinos* may be due to a mistake of the stone cutter, it is not superfluous in a description of the classes of cases which fell under the jurisdiction of the two praetors.



C CARISTANIO

c f ser iYLIANO · PROCOS

— — — — R AE

TER C IS

ET INOS · ET IN — —

PER — — INOS · LEX proPR · PROVINC

— — — — — AE

— — — — —

— — — — —

— — — — —

No. 55

C. Caristanius Julianus is known to us from a Greek inscription found in Delphi (Bourguet, *De rebus Delphicis*, 28). He belonged to a family of Pisidian Antioch known from several inscriptions (cf. Dessau, 9502, 9503, 9485). One of the family in the first century A.D., C. Caristanius Fronto, from whose *cursus* we have restored the tribe *Sergia* in line 2, married into the distinguished Roman family of Sergii Pauli (Cheesman, *J. R. S.* III, 1913, pp. 253-266; Ramsay, *J. R. S.* XVI, 1926, pp. 202-206; cf. *I. G. R. R.* III, 300; Groag, *R. E.*, s. v. *Sergius* 52). To this family belonged the Sergius Paulus who was proconsul in Cyprus at the time of the Apostle Paul's visit in 46 A.D. Possibly the marriage of Fronto to Sergia Paula was in large

measure responsible for his promotion from equestrian to senatorial rank. He began his senatorial *cursus* with *adlectio inter tribunicios*, and he served in several capacities under the three Flavian emperors. Later he became proconsul of Asia.

He is known to have had more than one son (*I. G. R. R.* III, 300). One of them, Paulinus, is already known (*B. C. H.* X, 1886, p. 47, No. 7), and it is probable that Julianus the proconsul of Achaia was his brother. Another Caristianus, Sagaris by name, who was honored at Delphi with Julianus (Bourguet, *op. cit.*, 27; for date, see Pomtow in Ditt., *Syll.*³, 823 note), undoubtedly belonged to the governor's household, though the exact relationship is uncertain. The name Sagaris may be taken as an indication that our identification of Julianus is correct, for it is Anatolian also, being the name of a river in Phrygia. One wonders whether Caristianus Sagaris may not have been the Sagaris of Martial's enigmatic epigram, viii, 58, for, whether or not a pun in the word *sagum* was intended, the epigram would have more point if it had reference to the personal foibles of a member of a distinguished Roman household with Anatolian connections. Because of the rarity of the name Sagaris, it is interesting to note that a Corinthian namesake is known (Dessau, 1503; cf. 1504).

Caristianus Julianus was proconsul of Achaia under Trajan before the end of the year 102 A. D., for in the Delphian inscription Trajan's name appears without the title Dacicus. This agrees well with our hypothesis that Fronto was his father, since Fronto began his career early in the reign of Vespasian or possibly under Nero. The exact date of Julianus's proconsulship cannot be determined. It has been assigned erroneously by Bourguet and Pomtow to the year 98/99, but this is impossible, since Herennius Saturninus was then governor (West, *Class. Phil.* XXIII, 1928, pp. 263 f.).

A third proconsul who governed Achaia during these years was L. Julius Marinus Caecilius Simplex (Dessau, 1026; Groag, *R. E.*, s. v. Iulius 342). His proconsulship is not earlier than that of Herennius Saturninus (98/99 A. D.), and it must antedate his own consulship in 101 (Groag, *l. c.*, rejected this date and argued for the year 102 in the belief that Caristianus was proconsul in one of the first two years of Trajan's reign). As Simplex was in Rome during March of the year 101 (Dessau, 5035), he was governor in 99/100. Caristianus must then be assigned to one of the years left vacant by Simplex, 100/1, or 101/2.

In an Athenian inscription also, we can probably restore the name of the proconsul Caristianus, [Γαῖον Καρισ]τάνιον [Γαίου υἱὸν Ἰ]ουλιανὸ[ν, στρατη]γὸν Ῥώμ[ης, ἀνθύ]πατον --. In Graindor's copy *B. C. H.* LI, 1927, p. 271, No. 38, an indistinct *lambda*, or *alpha*, follows the letters --τάνιον. If Graindor is correct, Julianus was the son of Lucius or Aulus. But the surface of the stone at the point where Graindor's *lambda* would have stood is so worn as to make it very difficult to discover any traces of cutting there; and in our opinion there is nothing now visible which would warrant the conclusion that the letter was Λ or Α rather than Γ. Thus there is nothing in the Greek inscription inconsistent with the hypothesis, proposed above, that C. Caristianus Julianus was the son of C. Caristianus Fronto.

56. A white marble base found in 1898, probably in the neighborhood of the Lechaem Road between Trench III and Peirene. Inv. No. 61.

Height 0.765 m.; width 0.45 m.; thickness 0.29 m. The face of the stone is badly worn, and in some places it is broken away. Except for the last few letters of the first line, the upper part of the stone has been broken off since it was discovered. Our readings are taken from a photograph belonging to the American School. The letters are from 0.045 m. to 0.02 m. high.

Dean III, 17, 451-453, fig. 1; *R. Arch.* XVIII, 1923, p. 383, No. 4.



C · IVLIVM · IVLI · QVADRATI ·
 f fAB · SEVERVM · PR · LEG ·
 PRO PR · PROV · ASIAE · LEG · LEG ·
 IIII SCYTHICAE · PROCOS · PROV ·
 ACH · CVRIONEM · PATRONVM ·
 OB IVSTITIAM · ET · SANCTITATEM
 I MARIVS PISO · Q · ET · PRAET
 huIC · SPONTE · SVA · CVM · L · L ·
 MARIIS · FLORO · STLACCIANO ·
 ET · PISONE · RESIANO · LIBE
 RIS · SVIS
 PRO · TRIBV MANEIA
 D · D ·

No. 56

The proconsul, C. Julius Severus, in whose honor this inscription was erected is probably to be identified with a wealthy Gallo-Greek from Ancyra whose name and *cursus* have been the subject of much discussion. For a summary of the evidence about him, one may consult Groag, *R. E.*, s. v. Julius, 484. If our identification is accepted, the inscription confirms Mommsen's conjecture (*Sitz. Ber. Akad. Berl.*, 1901, 26) that the name given in an inscription found at Ancyra (*I. G. R. R.* III, 174) was written Γ. Ι. Σεουήρον instead of Τ. Σεουήρον, as it appears in Hamilton's copy printed in *C. I. G.* 4033.

It will be convenient here to summarize what is known about his family and his honors. He was descended from kings and tetrarchs, and his family probably

received citizenship under Augustus,' as the name C. Julius and the tribe Fabia indicate. They were prominent in Galatia, and one of them became a Roman senator during the reign of Nero. Before Severus himself entered the imperial service, he prided himself on his relatives of consular rank, four of whom are named (*I. G. R. R.* III, 173), Julius Quadratus, King Alexander, Julius Aquila, and Claudius Severus. At this time he had held only municipal and provincial honors.

At the time of Trajan's Parthian campaign he was of service to the army, and a few years later, after Hadrian's visit to Ancyra in 123 A. D., loyalty and generosity received their reward. Hadrian admitted him to the senate with tribunician rank (καταταγέντα εἰ[ς] τοὺς δημαρχικοὺς ὑπὸ [θε]οῦ Ἀδριανοῦ, *I. G. R. R.* III, 175; *ibid.*, 174 reads δημάρχους, an obvious error). It is noteworthy that no mention of Severus's praetorship is found in the Greek inscriptions, and Groag suggests that he held a titular praetorship in connection with his next office, πρεσβεύσαντα ἐν Ἀσίᾳ ἐξ ἐπιστολῆς καὶ κωδικίλλων θεοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ. In 132 Severus was *legatus* of the Fourth Scythic legion, then serving in Syria, and during the absence of the governor he administered the affairs of the province, possibly until 135. Then he became proconsul of the province of Achaia. His further career is of no concern to us here, since the Corinthian inscription was set up in the year of his proconsulship.

Because of the differences between the Corinthian *cursus* and that which is found in the Greek inscriptions, Dean was hesitant about identifying the Severus of the Latin document with his Gallo-Greek namesake. But these differences are in a measure explicable by the exceptional character of Severus's career. In the Corinthian inscription there is no reference to his descent from kings and princes, nor to his municipal offices and Galatian honors. Severus appears as a Roman, not a provincial, and his name and tribe are given in the Roman form. We learn from the first line the name of his father Julius Quadratus. The name *Quadratus* was evidently a family inheritance, for among Severus's relatives of consular rank a Julius Quadratus is listed, identified as C. Antius A. Julius Quadratus, consul in 93 and 105.

The Corinthian inscription omits the *adlectio inter tribunicios*, but it lists the praetorship missing in the Greek inscriptions. Thus the Greek and the Latin documents are complementary to one another, each one supplying evidence for an essential step in Severus' *cursus* omitted by the other. Groag, who did not know the Corinthian dedication, suggested that Severus held a titular praetorship in connection with his service as *legatus* in Asia on the nomination of the emperor. This is his explanation of the omission in the Greek documents. The Latin record does not mention the fact that Severus was appointed *legatus* by Hadrian, nor does it contain any reference to the extraordinary governorship of Syria which fell to him as an incident in his command of the Fourth Scythic legion during the absence of the governor Publicius Marcellus (*I. G. R. R.*, III, 175), but these lapses are of no significance.

From the Syrian command the chronology of Severus's early *cursus* can be determined, since it is known that a revolt in Judaea in 132 A. D. demanded the

presence of Marcellus. Severus seems to have remained in Syria until Marcellus's successor reached the province, possibly in 134/5. About 135 Severus was proconsul in Achaia.

While Severus was resident in Corinth he became patron and *curio* of the tribe Maneia. As *curio* he probably had charge of the *sacra* of the tribe. The office is familiar in the *cursus* of young Romans who had charge of the *sacra* in the ancient city divisions known as *curiae*, not in the Roman tribes. The *curiones* are elsewhere unparalleled in municipalities (*A.J.A.* XXX, 1926, p. 392, note 2). In Corinth the only other known *curio*, if our interpretation of the abbreviation *cur.* in No. 67 is correct, was also a man of great distinction in Achaia, the Spartan dynast Laco.

The tribe Maneia is known from no other inscription, and we have been unable to associate its name with any of the relatives or friends of Augustus. In this respect it differs from the other Corinthian tribes which we know (cf. No. 16).

The Marii who erected the inscription in behalf of the tribe Maneia are otherwise unknown. The father, L. Marius Piso, was evidently a man of rank, if, as seems probable, he had been quaestor and praetor at Rome.

57. A white marble block found May 10, 1915, east of the Agora. Inv. No. 646. Height 0.27 m.; width 0.243 m.; thickness 0.135 m. The left edge is original. Letters 0.03 m. and 0.025 m. high.

Dean III, No. 18, 453 f.

c julium iuli
quadrati f fab severum
pR·LEG pro pr prov
aSIAE·LEG leg iiiii scyth
pROCOS·PROV ach curionem
patronVM — — — — —

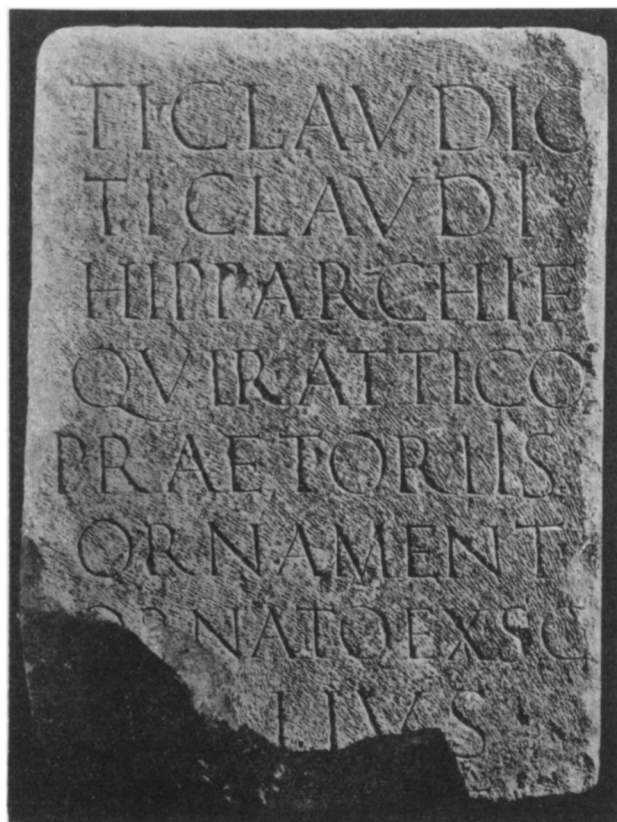
Since this seems to be a second dedication to the proconsul C. Julius Severus, our restoration has followed the wording of the companion piece (No. 56). It is quite likely that the words were not abbreviated in exactly the same way in the two inscriptions, but otherwise they seem to have been identical as far as No. 57 is preserved.

58. A white marble base found May 23, 1896, in a wall built against the large circular base west of the Julian Basilica at the east end of the Agora. Inv. No. 297. Height 0.67 m.; width 0.465 m.; thickness 0.33 m. Broken at the bottom. Letters from 0.055 m. to 0.04 m. high. Before the establishment of a permanent museum in Old Corinth, the stone was taken to New Corinth. Its location is now unknown. The photograph on which our readings are based is in the possession of the American School.

Dean II, No. 16, 173, fig. 10 B; *A.J.A.* I, 1897, p. 470; *R. Arch.* X, 1919, p. 400, No. 8; Graindor, *Marbres et Textes Antiques*, 86-88.

Line 8: The spacing suggests LIVS, rather than L̄VS (Dean), and the photograph shows that TIVS (Graindor) is impossible. We have conjecturally restored a second L, because the spacing before the L now visible on the photograph (partially preserved) seems to make any other letter impossible. Since this line probably

TI · CLAVDIO
 TI · CLAVDI ·
 HIPPARCHI · F ·
 QVIR · ATTICO
 5 PRAETORIIS
 ORNAMENT ·
 Q̄RNATO · EX · S C ·
 — — 1 L̄VS
 — — — — TV —



No. 58

contained the name of the man who erected the monument, we must restore a *nomen*, and as there is room for no more than three letters before -1 L̄VS, the name was short. Tallius, a name known at Corinth (No. 139), is a possibility, but since the *nomen* was preceded by one or more letters of a *praenomen*, a shorter name like Allius would possibly be more satisfactory.

Line 9: The photograph shows traces of two letters which seem to resolve themselves into TV, probably a part of a cognomen.

In this inscription we have new evidence for the esteem in which the family of Herodes Atticus was held throughout Greece; and for Corinth it shows that the family had connections with the colony before the time of Herodes, for Ti. Claudius Atticus, the son of Ti. Claudius Hipparchus, was the father of Herodes. It confirms

the suggestion made by Schultess (*Herodes Atticus*, 5) that the Eleusinian inscription erected by Corinth to the son early in his life (Ditt., *Syll.*³, 854) was the result of services rendered to Corinth by his father. For Greek inscriptions in honor of Herodes, see Meritt, Nos. 85 and 86. His benefactions are well known, the Odeum (Philostratus, *Vit. Sophist.* ii, 1, 5; cf. Pausanias, ii, 3, 6), dedications at the Isthmian sanctuary (Pausanias, ii, 1, 7), and probably the reconstruction of the Court of Peirene.

Graindor dates our inscription under Nerva or early in the reign of Trajan (before 101-2), after the fortunate discovery (?) of hidden treasure which reestablished the family fortunes (*op. cit.*, 81 ff.). We prefer a comparatively early date, *e.g.*, under Nerva, for the inscription gives us an unsuspected item in Atticus' *cursus*. Before his *adlectio inter praetorios*, a promotion which must necessarily have preceded his election to the consulship, Atticus, as we now know, had received *ornamenta praetoria*. The *ornamenta* given to a man not yet a senator did not entitle the possessor to a seat in the senate, nor did they enable him to become a candidate for any office to which he was not otherwise eligible. *Ornamenta* were normally given by the senate (Bloch, *de decretis functorum magistratuum ornamentis* (Paris, 1883), 53 f.; Mommsen, *St. R.* I³, 456-467). Only after *adlectio inter praetorios*, an honor which the emperors alone by virtue of their censorial power were competent to grant, could one become a consul at this time; and Willems (*Le Sénat de la République Romaine*, I², 634-638) has shown that *adlectio* itself had given this right of standing for a higher office only after the censorship of Vespasian and Titus (cf. Bloch, *op. cit.*, 84 ff.).

Ornamenta were granted to distinguished provincials without any thought that they would enter the imperial service. Consequently, in the case of Atticus, who held the consulship twice and was governor of Syria, one must suppose that our inscription marks the initial step in his preferment. It was probably followed by *adlectio inter praetorios*, through the direct action of the emperor, probably Trajan.

Inscriptions recording the grant of *ornamenta* are comparatively rare (Bloch, *op. cit.*, p. 53; Dessau, 1000, 1321, 1325, 1326, 1336, 1448, 8958, 9002), and only two of the number state explicitly that the *ornamenta* were granted *ex senatus consulto* (*ibid.*, 1000, 1448; but probably the lacuna in line 8 of Dessau, 8958, is to be restored *ex s. c.*). Thus our inscription is a welcome addition to the epigraphic sources on the subject of *ornamenta*, confirming, as it does, the theory that they were granted by the senate at this period in their history. It is interesting to note also that Atticus is the last provincial, so far as we know, who received *ornamenta*. Henceforth, provincials were taken directly into the senate, and the grant of *ornamenta* was discontinued for a time. Except for a disputed case under Hadrian (Bloch, *op. cit.*, 65; Willems, *op. cit.*, 634), no *ornamenta* were granted until the reign of Antoninus Pius, and then the institution was revived as a means of honoring praetorian prefects.

59. A white marble slab found in one of the early campaigns. Inv. No. 284. Height 0.21 m.; width 0.085 m.; thickness 0.17 m. The left edge is original. Letters 0.03 m. high.

Dean III, No. 44, 464.

Line 4: The fourth letter seems to be T. The reading is then LEÇTQ. Otherwise it is LEGIQ.

— — — — — leg —
 GEMINae — — — — —
 CAESARis — — — — —
 LE  — — — — —



No. 59


This fragment probably belongs to a dedication erected in honor of some Roman, possibly a proconsul of Achaia. He had apparently held a command in a legion called *Gemina*. The inscription resembles No. 60.

60. A fragment of white marble the provenience of which is unknown. Inv. No. 731.

Height 0.195 m.; width 0.073 m.; thickness 0.097 m. Letters 0.032 m. high.



No. 60

— — caesar!S (*rasura*) — — — leg
 — leg · VII · GEMINae — — — —
 — —  NENSis — — — — —
 trib MIL · LEG — — — — —

Line 1: In the erasure the first letter began with a vertical stroke. *Domitiani* is a possibility.

Line 3: A vertical stroke before the first N may be either an I or the stroke of another N.

For another inscription which mentions service in a *legio gemina*, see No. 59.

61. A fragment of white marble revetment found May 22, 1910, in an extension of Trench XXXIV north of the Theatre. Inv. No. 510.

Height 0.064 m.; width 0.135 m.; thickness 0.017 m. Letters about 0.041 m. high.

/// · FETIAL ·

The first letter resembles either T or I.

62. A fragment of white marble revetment found April 23, 1908, in the late Roman steps north of St. John's church. Inv. No. 739.

Height 0.064 m.; width 0.225 m.; thickness 0.023 m. Letters about 0.06 m. high.

SOD · AUG

P. Memmius Regulus (No. 53) was *sodalis augustalis*, but there is no reason for associating this fragment with him.

63. A white marble base not found in the excavations. Inv. No. 749.

Height 0.38 m.; width 0.60 m.; thickness 0.22 m. The stone is so badly worn that the inscription is almost illegible. There is a moulding at the top of the block and at both ends. It is broken at the bottom. Letters of first two lines *ca.* 0.05 m. and 0.045 m. high. The letters of the third line are much smaller.

L — — — — —

M F T E R G A L L O

x vir st L I T I B I V D I C ///

Line 3: [*X vir(o) st*] *litib(us) iudic(ando)*.

64. Two adjoining fragments of a marble slab. Inv. Nos. 93-484. The first was found in one of the early campaigns, the second May 29, 1908, near the entrance to Peirene.

Height 0.415 m.; width 0.23 m.; thickness 0.038 m. Letters 0.05 m. high.



No. 64

— — — — — /// — — —
trib mil legiON · II · /// — —
— — — — — quaES · PRO — —
— — — — — R · ET — — —
5 — — — — — AT /// — — —

Line 5: The last letter may be A.

PROCURATORS

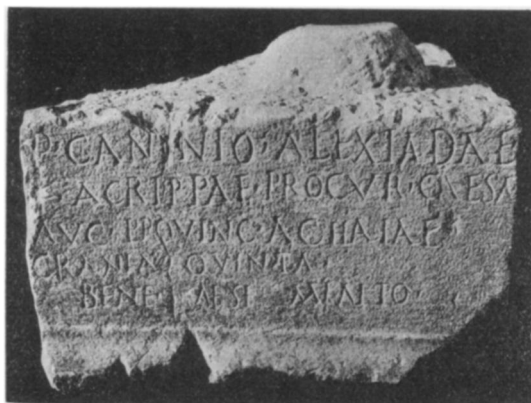
65. A limestone base found in the autumn of 1907. Inv. No. 452.

Height 0.40 m.; width 0.535 m.; thickness 0.61 m. The surface is roughly tooled and the top has been cut away except for a circular protuberance *ca.* 0.08 m. high.

Letters, very uneven, *ca.* 0.045 m., 0.035 m., and 0.03 m. high.

Dean II, No. 13, 171, fig. 9 A; *R. Arch.* X, 1919, p. 400, No. 5.

P · CANINIO · ALEXIADAE ·
F · AGRIPPAE · PROCVR · CAESA ·
AVG · PROVINC · ACHIAIAE ·
GRANIA · QVINTA ·
BENE · AE SE · MIAITO



No. 65

Line 4: The stone has been cleaned since its first publication, and the name Grania is now clear.

Line 5: The peculiarities of this line are to be explained by the assumption that the inscription was cut by an inexperienced workman, presumably a Greek. We see no reason for believing with Dean that the last two lines are later additions. The last three words *DE SE MERITO* show curious errors. For the initial D, we find an incomplete *delta*. For the R of *merito* the workman cut a *lambda*. Furthermore, he seems not to have finished the letter E, although it is hard to distinguish an E from an I in this line.

The Caninii were an important Corinthian family during the first century of the Empire, and the *cognomen* Agrippa, evidently taken from M. Agrippa, was used by two of them. L. Caninius Agrippa was duumvir in 68/9, as we learn from coins which bear the head of Galba (Fox, 115 f., Nos. 60-70; *B. M. C. Cor.*, 71 f., Nos. 572-579). P. Caninius Agrippa was *duovir quinquennalis* with L. Castricius Regulus (Fox, 105, No. 29; *B. M. C. Cor.*, xxxiv, 64, Nos. 523 f.). Because of the portrait of Drusus on their coins, Head dated their magistracy in 22 or 23 A.D. As the year 22/3 was quinquennalic, this is a possible date, and the fact that one of the magistrates bears the cognomen of P. Memmius Regulus, who did not become governor of the province until 35 (cf. No. 53), may be of no importance in determining the date.

The question remains whether the procurator P. Caninius Agrippa was identical with the Corinthian duumvir of the same name. As the emperor under whom he served

as procurator is called simply Caesar Augustus, we can scarcely assign our inscription to a year later than 14 A. D.; and as the inscription makes no mention of the important Corinthian duumvirate, it must be earlier than the coins, if the procurator and the duumvir are one and the same man. While certainty is impossible, we incline to the view that Caninius Agrippa was procurator late in the reign of Augustus, and that a few years later under Tiberius he was honored with the highest magistracy in the colony. The name Agrippa suggests that he was born after Agrippa had become prominent, presumably after Actium, or that the family received their citizenship then. Judged by his name, the father Alexiades was an enfranchised Greek; and the tribe of Agrippa, Cornelia or more probably Collina (cf. No. 66), shows that the acquisition of Roman citizenship by the Caninii was not connected with their admission to the colony, for the tribe of the colony was apparently Aemilia (cf. No. 107).

66. A broken limestone block found in June, 1903, in a field east of the village square. Inv. No. 365.

Height 0.305 m.; width 0.40 m.; thickness 0.52 m. The surface is roughly tooled and there were deep mouldings on front and back. The moulding on the front has been broken off. Letters of line 1, *ca.* 0.04 m.; in other lines *ca.* 0.025 m. and 0.02 m. high.

Dean II, No. 14, 171 f, fig. 9 B; *R. Arch.* X, 1919, p. 400, No. 6.



No. 66

p caNINIO · ALEXIAD · F · CO —
agripPAE · PROCVR · CAESAR · Aug
provinc ACHAIAE ·
— — — B · STRABD PATRONO

Line 1: The tribe of P. Caninius Agrippa was either Cornelia or Collina.

Line 4: This line is difficult both to read and to interpret. If it conceals the name of Caninius's client, the B before STRABD is hard to understand, unless it is the last letter of an abbreviated *nomen*. The next word might be read *Strabo*, except that the last letter is D, not O. The preceding letter may be either B or R. Considering the curious errors of the contemporary dedication (No. 65), one may be justified in assuming that this inscription also was cut by an ignorant Greek workman.

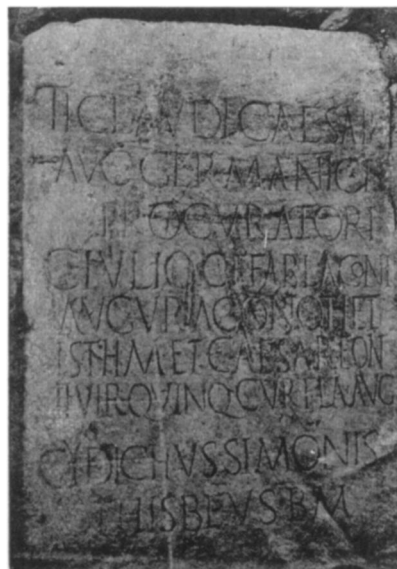
For comments on P. Caninius Agrippa, see No. 65.

67. A base of Acrocorinthian limestone built into a partition wall in the North-west shops. Inv. No. 929.

Height 0.76 m.; width 0.47 m.; thickness 0.363 m. The surface of the block is finished with a toothed chisel. In the top is a dowel hole. Letters 0.045 m., 0.04 m., and 0.038 m. high.

Taylor and West, *A.J.A.* XXX, 1926, p. 389 ff., fig. 1; *R. Arch.* XXVI, 1927, p. 347, No. 1.

TI · CLAVDI · CAESAR ·
 AVG · GERMANICI
 PROCVRATORI ·
 C · IVLIO · C · F · FAB · LACONI
 5 AVGVR · AGONOTHET
 ISTHM · ET · CAESAREON
 IIVIR · QVINQ · CVR · FLA · AVG
 CYDICHVS · SIMONIS
 THISBEVS · BM



No. 67

Line 5: A ligature is used for TH in *agonothet(ae)*.

C. Julius Laco belonged to a distinguished Spartan family connected by many ties with Corinth. His father was the Spartan dynast Eurycles, and his son was honored at Corinth in two inscriptions (No. 68; Meritt, No. 70). The baths of Eurycles were one of the sights of the city, either presented to the city by Laco's father or by C. Julius Eurycles Herculanus in the second century (Paus., ii, 3, 5; cf. Groag, *R. E. s. v.* Iulius 221). The family probably owed its citizenship to Augustus.

Early in the reign of Tiberius, Laco was deprived of the power which his father had held (Strabo, viii, 5, 5, p. 366; Tacitus, *Annales*, vi, 18; Groag, *R. E. s. v.* Iulius No. 309). A recently published inscription from Gytheum throws some light on the early years of his career (Σ. Β. Κουγέας, *Ἐπιγραφικαὶ ἐκ Γυθείου Συμβολαί, Ἑλληνικά*, I, 1928, No. 2, pp. 16 ff.). From it we learn that Eurycles was already dead when Tiberius came to the throne (or that he died almost immediately afterward). The inscription is a *ἱερὸς νόμος* which contained regulations for the combined Caesarea and Euryclea, the Euryclea being celebrated *εἰς μνήμην* of Eurycles and *εἰς τεμὴν* of Laco. In view of the fact that the Euryclea gave to the family of Eurycles quasi-divine honors similar to those which the imperial family received from the Caesarea, both at Gytheum among the Eleutherolaconians and at Sparta where the two festivals were also joined, we suggest that the same charge may have been brought against Laco that was used against his daughter-in-law and her relatives (Tacitus,

Annales, vi, 18: *defuncto Theophani* <*proavo eorum*> *caelestes honores Graeca adulatio tribuerat*). Although the year of Laco's disgrace is not recorded, it came early in the reign of Tiberius, since it was known to Strabo writing in the year 18 or 19 A.D.

After his return to power, probably under Caligula (Ditt., *Syll.*³, 787, note 2; 789 note), he and his family were held in high honor throughout the province of Achaia (*ibid.* 789 f.; *I. G.* V, 2, 541, 542; V, 1, 1243, if this is not earlier). To this period we must assign many of Laco's Corinthian honors. The inscription was erected under Claudius.

Both Laco and his son Spartiaticus were associated with the imperial cult, Laco as *flamen Augusti* and agonothetes of the Caesarean games on the Isthmus. As the presidency of the games was one of the highest honors in the power of the colony to bestow, we do not hesitate to assign it to the period immediately before the erection of Laco's inscription; and as the games were pentaeteric, not trieteric like the Isthmia (cf. No. 81), there is only a limited number of celebrations at which Laco might have presided, and, as we shall see (cf. Nos. 68, 82, 83), under Claudius the games underwent developments which changed their character and terminology. Laco was agonothetes of Isthmia and Caesarea, but the simple Caesarea after Caligula expanded into two sets of games, Caesarea and others named for the reigning emperor. Whether both of these imperial adjuncts were in existence under Claudius is not quite certain, but inscriptions show that the old formula, *Isthmia et Caesarea*, was no longer used.

The Isthmic years of Caligula's reign were 37 and 39 A.D. As Laco was not recalled before Caligula's accession on March 16, it is unlikely that he was agonothetes at the Isthmia held in the summer of that year. Moreover, we have a Greek inscription (Meritt, No. 14; cf. No. 81 *infra*) which by fixing a pentaeteric Caesarean celebration in 3 A.D. proves that the year 39 A.D. is the only one in Caligula's reign to which we can assign the Caesarea.

Laco's year can be determined also by elimination. The agonothetae of the first years of Claudius's reign are known to have been Juventius Proclus and Cornelius Pulcher. Juventius was agonothetes in the Isthmian year 41, and Pulcher in the Caesarean year 43 (Ditt., *Syll.*³, 802; West, *Class. Phil.* XXIII, 1928, pp. 258-269). The other pentaeteric celebrations under Claudius in the years 47 and 51 were supervised by Rutilius (No. 82) and Spartiaticus (No. 68); and Dinippus is probably to be assigned to the year 55. For Laco the only vacant pentaeteric year is 39, the year on which we have decided for other reasons.

A point in the *cursus* of Laco not so easy to fix is his quinquennialic duumvirate. Beginning with Caligula's reign, the years 37/8, 42/3, 47/8 were quinquennialic (cf. Nos. 54, 86). From Laco's *cursus* it is difficult to discover whether his offices are given in ascending or descending order. If he was duumvir before he became agonothetes, his election may fall in the short interval between his return from exile in 37 and the elections which must have been held in June at the latest, for the duumvir's office

normally began July 1. If we reverse the order of his offices, the duumvirate must be assigned to the quinquennialic year 42/3.

But it is possible that Laco's Corinthian honors should be divided between the two periods of his career; for example he may have been *flamen Augusti*, *curio*, and *duovir quinquennalis* (12/3 or 17/8) in the last years of Augustus and the first years of Tiberius. We have seen that he was held in high honor at Gyttheum during this period, and at Athens before the death of Augustus he was chosen eponymous archon (Graindor, *Chronologie des Archontes Athéniciens*, No. 26).

The abbreviation *cur.* is difficult. As Dessau has pointed out in a private letter to us, most readers would immediately consider it an abbreviation of *curator*, but a *curator* without a *cura* is as anomalous as the abbreviation. We hesitate to assume an accidental omission of some word like *annonae*, and we suggest tentatively that Laco was *curio*, an officer with priestly functions associated with the tribes which formed the basis of the local municipal administration. In another Corinthian dedication (No. 56), the word *curio* is written in full, and it is noteworthy that the man who was there honored as *curio* was a person no less important than C. Julius Severus, the proconsul of the province. Another unusual abbreviation, as Dessau has also noted, is *fla.* for *flamen*. These peculiarities may be due either to ignorance or to a desire to end the *cursus* in this line.

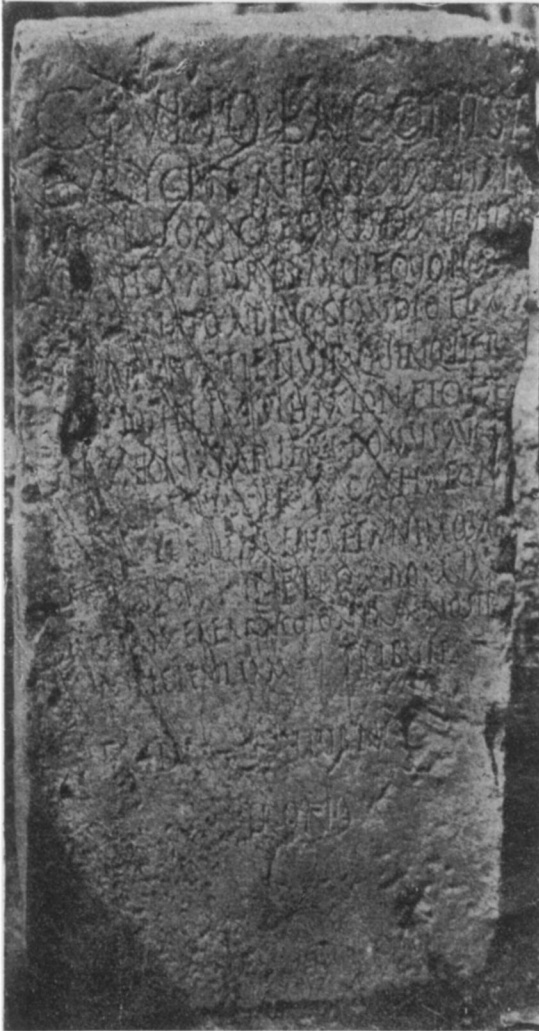
Cydichus Simonis is otherwise unknown. The name Cydichus, so far as we have discovered, is new. For the name Simon in Boeotia, see Plutarch, *Amatorius*, 2, 2; *I. G.* VII, index. In a Latin inscription the phrase *Cydichus Simonis* would normally mean Cydichus, the slave of Simon. Here we suspect, however, that the expression is a direct translation of a common Greek method of indicating the relationship of father and son.

The most interesting feature about our inscription is Laco's title, Procurator of Claudius. The proud family of Spartan dynasts was being absorbed into the imperial system. The exact meaning of the title is uncertain. Professor Kougeas (*Ἑλληνικά*, I, 1928, pp. 12, 27 f.), has suggested that the Euryclids exercised power in Sparta as procurators of the emperor, not as local dynasts. He thinks that the words which Strabo uses (viii, 5, 1, p. 363; 5, 5, p. 366) to describe the position of Eurycles under Augustus (*ἡγεμόν* and *ἐπιστάσιαν*) are used loosely for *procurator* (*ἐπίτροπος*) and the power which the *procurator* exercised. He believes that Sparta had become a *provincia procuratoria*. We are inclined, however, to think that Sparta was treated somewhat analogously to the Cottian Alps, where the descendants of king Donnus ruled their principality either as *praefecti* or *reges* (Mommsen, *Provinces of the Roman Empire*, I, p. 18, note). Sparta was no less a principality because its rulers were titular procurators. Whether Professor Kougeas is right in thinking that the position of Eurycles under Augustus, like that of Laco and Spartaticus under Claudius and Nero, was regularized by the title *procurator* must remain uncertain.

68. An Acrocorinthian limestone base found August 10, 1925, in the pavement of the Byzantine ramp on the Lechaeum Road. Inv. No. 789.

Height 0.79 m.; width 0.385 m.; thickness 0.32 m. The lettering is irregular, in height varying from 0.041 m. in the first line to about 0.015 m. in line 12. The stone is very badly worn and difficult to read, especially toward the left edge.

Taylor and West, *A.J.A.* XXX, 1926, pp. 392 ff., fig. 2; cf. Hill, *ibid.*, p. 49; *R. Arch.* XXVI, 1927, p. 347, No. 2.



No. 68

C · IVLIO · LACONIS · F
 EVRYCLIS · N · FAB · SPARTIAT!co
 PROCVRATORI · CAESARIS · ET · AVGVSTAE
 AGRIPPINAE · TRIB · MIL · EQVO · Publico
 exORNATO A DIVO · CLAVDIO FLAM 5
 DIVI · IVLI · PONTIF · IIVIR · QVINQ · ITER
 AGONOTHETE · ISTHMION · ET · CAESE ·
 SEBASTEON · ARCHIERI · DOMVS · AVG
 in PERPETVVM · PRIMO · ACHAEON
 OB VIRTVTVM · EIVS · ET · ANIMOSAM 10
 FusiſſimAMQVE · ERGA · DOMVM
 DIVINAM · ET · ERGA · COLONIAM NOSTR ·
 MVNIFICIENTIAM · TRIBVLES
 TRIBVs · CALPVRNIAe
 paTRONO 15

Line 2: There may be room at the end for a long slim C and a small O inscribed within the C.

Line 4: The name Agrippinae was not erased, as one might infer from Cagnat's copy.

There was room for most of *publico* on the stone. Possibly the final O was omitted.

Line 7: The final letter of *agonothet(a)e* is not certainly E. We read it first as I, but

there is enough uncertainty to warrant a change to E, since *agonothete* is the form found in contemporary Corinthian inscriptions (Nos. 86-88). The reading CAESE · is certain.

Line 11: The reading *fusissimam* finds a parallel in No. 73, an effusive conclusion to a dedication very similar both in tone and words to lines 11-13.

Line 13: The superfluous l in *munificentiam* suggests that the inscription was written by a man ignorant of Latin.

The third generation of Euryclids was honored in the person of Spartiaticus. Among the inscriptions which were erected to him in Greece, this Latin dedication is unique, for it preserves a record of his imperial and municipal offices. A Greek inscription from Corinth (Meritt, No. 70) and another from Epidaurus (*I. G.* IV, 1469) give only his name. Two others, Spartan and Athenian, record a single office for him, the high-priesthood of the imperial cult for the province of Achaia, ἀρχιερεὺς Θεῶν Σεβαστῶν καὶ γένους Σεβαστῶν ἐκ τοῦ κοινοῦ τῆς Ἀχαιῆς διὰ βίου, πρῶτος τῶν ἀπ' αἰῶνος (*I. G.* III, 805). In the Spartan dedication (*I. G.* V, 1, 463) the title is shorter and the concluding phrase has been restored to read πάντα [πρῶτον].

In the Latin title, *archiereus domus Augustae in perpetuum, primus Achaeon*, the word *primus* is obviously a translation of the Greek πρῶτος. Comparison with Greek inscriptions from Anatolia, in which high officials of the provincial κοινά are sometimes called πρῶτος Ἑλλήνων (Ditt., *O. G.*, 544, 545, 652; cf. 528, 549, πρῶτος ἐπαρχείας), indicates that the title was held in great esteem. Strabo (xiv, 649) defines the Asiarchs as οἱ πρωτεύοντες κατὰ τὴν ἐπαρχίαν, and in the eastern provinces the phrase is found alone and in conjunction with such titles as Bithyniarch, Armeniarch, and Helladarch, in such a way as to make any generalization as to its exact meaning impossible. In Achaia it is possible that it should be considered equivalent to the title Helladarch which seems to supplant it early in the second century, as may be seen from the Greek title of Cornelius Pulcher, ἀρχιερεὺς τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ Ἑλλαδάρχης ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν συνεδρίου διὰ βίου (Meritt, Nos. 80 f.).

Like his father Laco, Spartiaticus was Corinthian magistrate and procurator of the imperial family. If we were right in thinking that the title procurator was given to Laco (No. 67) to regularize his position as Spartan dynast, it follows that Spartiaticus was in possession of his father's principality early in the reign of Nero (cf. Kolbe, *I. G.* V, 1, xvi). As no coins of Spartiaticus are known, it is probable that his rule was short, terminating possibly at the time of his banishment, of which we know only that it antedates 65 A.D. (Musonius, *ap.* Stobaeum, XL, 9; Bücheler, *Rh. Mus.* LIII, 166 f.).

Unlike his father, Spartiaticus had been officially admitted to the equestrian order by Claudius and had served a term as military tribune. The grant of equestrian rank by Claudius, *equo publico exornato a Divo Claudio*, is important both for his career and for our knowledge of the institution under the early Empire. So far as we have discovered, there is no other epigraphic evidence in the period of the Julian-Claudian emperors for a grant of this sort by an emperor, although there is literary

evidence to show that they were careful to keep the equestrian ranks filled (Mommson, *St. R.* III, 489). Caligula had enrolled wealthy provincials in the order (Dio, lix, 9). As for Claudius we know that the *recognitio equitum* occupied his attention during his censorship in 47/8 A.D. (Suet., *Claudius*, 16). Probably Spartiaticus was given equestrian rank at the time of his father's appointment as procurator of Claudius.

The inscription was presumably erected before the disgrace of Agrippina in 55 A.D., very soon after the death of Claudius. Spartiaticus had been twice *duovir quinquennalis* before that year. Corinth had *quinquennales* during the reign of Claudius in 42/3, 47/8, and 52/3 (cf. No. 54). Laco, the father of Spartiaticus, was possibly *quinquennalis* in 42/3, although his magistracy may have been earlier (No. 67); and there are reasons for thinking that Ti. Claudius Dinippus and Ti. Claudius Anaxilas were *duoviri quinquennales* in 52/3 (Nos. 54, 86). Thus, as we have only two vacancies for Spartiaticus, 42/3, when he was perhaps his father's colleague, and 47/8, we tentatively assign him to these years. Since the municipal offices in our inscription are apparently listed in ascending order, his presidency of the games either followed his duumvirate or fell in the interval between his first and second quinquennal years, i. e., either in 51 or in 47. Cornelius Pulcher was agonothetes in 43 (West, *Class. Phil.* XXIII, 1928, pp. 258 ff.), and under Nero the games took their name from the emperor.

A third agonothetes under Claudius, C. Rutilius Fuscus, presided over games named for Claudius (No. 82), the Tiberea Claudica Caesarea Sebastea (cf. No. 83). To him and to Spartiaticus we can assign the celebrations of the years 47 and 51, but unless the names of the games in the two inscriptions can be shown to correspond to two stages in the development of the imperial adjunct of the Isthmia, there is no way of determining in which of the two years Spartiaticus was agonothetes. Thus the question of terminology must be considered here.

Up to the reign of Claudius two sets of games were celebrated on the Isthmus, *Isthmia et Caesarea*, and they were regularly listed in this order (cf. Nos. 67, 81). During the reign of Nero there were three parts to the Isthmian festival, *Neronea Caesarea et Isthmia et Caesarea* (Nos. 86-90). It is noteworthy that all ages agree in naming the Caesarea last (cf. Nos. 71, 72), and the Spartiaticus inscription, *Isthmion et Caesc(reon) [S]ebasteon*, is no exception if we consider the Caesarea Sebastea a slightly expanded Caesarea, whether in name or in emphasis. The name itself seems to suggest the transition from the earlier Caesarea to the *Tiberea Claudica Caesarea Sebastea* and *Caesarea*. Thus if the name *Caesarea Sebastea* was used before the introduction of the games specifically named for Claudius, Spartiaticus must precede Rutilius.

But there is a possibility that *Isthmia et Caesarea Sebastea* was intended as an abbreviation for the rather cumbersome *Tiberea Claudica Caesarea Sebastea et Isthmia et Caesarea*. A similar abbreviation appears in two Greek inscriptions (Meritt, Nos. 80, 81) where the phrase ἀγωνοθέτην Καισαρείων Ἰσθμίων is an obvious

abbreviation for *agonothetes Caisarcon Nervaneon Traianeon Sebasteon Germaniceon Daceon et Isthmion et Caesareon*, as the games are correctly named in both Latin and Greek inscriptions (No. 72; cf. No. 71; *I.G.* IV, 795; cf. Meritt, No. 77). Thus there may be no significance in the abbreviated title in the Spartiaticus inscription, and we must leave the question of the date of his Isthmian presidency open.

For the history of Corinth our inscription gives the name of a tribe not elsewhere recorded, Calpurnia. It evidently took its name from Caesar's wife. Likewise, we have found no other reference to a *flamen Divi Iuli*. Although this priesthood was none too common in provincial municipalities, it is not surprising to find it in a colony founded by Caesar. Another priestly office held by Spartiaticus was the pontificate.

69. A white marble block found in May, 1915, east of the Agora.

Height 0.61 m.; width 0.27 m.; thickness 0.255 m. The block is broken at the top and on the right side. Letters from 0.055 m. to 0.035 m. high.

Dean III, No. 29, 461, fig. 10.

 L Q -----
 AVGVŞ -----
 - CAESARIŞ -----
 - TI·CAESARIs -----
 EX· D d



No. 69

We suggest as a tentative restoration for this inscription:

 l(iberto) Q -----
 Auguſ[tali, proc(uratori)]
 [C.] Caesariſ [Aug. Ger.]
 [et]Ti. Caesari[s Aug. Ger.]
 ex d(ecreto) [d(ecurionum)]

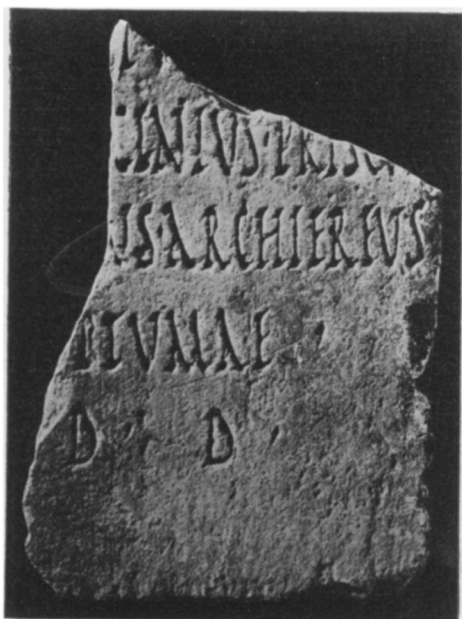
PROVINCIAL ARCHIEREIS

70. A white marble block found in one of the early campaigns. Inv. No. 68.

Height 0.46 m.; width 0.32 m.; thickness 0.17 m. The right side and the bottom are

original. The block was cut down to form a Byzantine capital. Letters from 0.045 m. to 0.05 m. high.

Dean III, No. 58, 472 f., fig. 20.



No. 70


Line 1: Possibly P.

P. Licinius Priscus Juventianus was a very liberal benefactor of the Isthmian sanctuary. He was ἀρχιερεὺς διὰ βίου, aedile, and *flamen* (ιερεὺς); and a record of his gifts has been preserved in a Greek inscription (*I. G.* IV, 203). Dean was undoubtedly right in thinking that Licinius Priscus, the *archiereus*, was Juventianus.

From the title ἀρχιερεὺς διὰ βίου and from the association of Juventianus with the Isthmian sanctuary, it seems probable that he, like Spartiaticus and Cornelius Pulcher, was a high-priest in the imperial cult. The association of the Isthmian games with Caesarea and games in honor of the individual emperors had made the Isthmus an important centre of the imperial cult in Achaia. Spartiaticus was *archiereus in perpetuum* from the time of Claudius (No. 68) presumably until the time of his banishment in an unknown year before 65 A. D. (Musonius *ap.* Stobaeum, XL, 9; Bücheler, *Rh. Mus.* LIII, 166 f.), and Cornelius is known to have held the same office during the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian (Nos. 71, 72; Meritt, Nos. 80, 81; *I. G.* IV, 795). Thus the last thirty-five years of the first century are without a known occupant of the office.

The date of Juventianus can be determined more precisely. He did much to repair the damage which the Isthmian sanctuary had suffered from an earthquake. This may well have been the disastrous earthquake of Vespasian's reign, which we have assigned to the year 77 (cf. No. 20).

Such a date for the benefactions of Licinius agrees nicely with another piece

— — — — —  . — — — — —
 — — — p liCINIVS · PRIŞÇYs
 iuventianVS · ARCHIEREVS ·
 — — — OPTVMAE ·
 D · D ·

of evidence which may possibly be found in his name Juventianus. One may infer from it that his mother was named Juventia, since it was customary at this time for a son to take his mother's name in this form. As it happens, a distinguished Corinthian by the name of Juventius Proclus is known, and he, like the Licinii, had close connections with the Isthmian sanctuary. Proclus was agonothetes of the Isthmian games in 41 A. D. (West, *Class. Phil.* XXIII, 1928, pp. 258-269; Ditt., *Syll.*³, 802). Thus socially the Licinii and the Juventii belonged to the same class, and it is probable that Juventius Proclus was the grandfather of Juventianus.

The father of Juventianus seems likewise to have been prominent on the Isthmus, for a statue of Poseidon found there bears the name P. Licinius Priscus, ἱερεὺς (*I. G.* IV, 202). Probably both he and his son, who was ἱερεὺς as well as ἀρχιερεὺς, officiated in the same cult. Other Corinthian Licinii are known. One of them, styled Philosebastos, was a *libertus* (No. 15) in the time of Tiberius. The second, Anteros, is known from an inscription of 43/4 A. D. (*I. G.* IV, 853; Wilhelm, *Beiträge*, 157). Whether P. Licinius Hermogenes (*I. G.* IV, 857; Dittenberger, *Inscriptionen von Olympia*, 382), Achaian general and Helladarch, was also connected with the Corinthian family cannot be determined, but it is not impossible.

During one of Plutarch's visits at Corinth he was entertained at the home of the *archiereus*. In the text of Plutarch (*Quaest. Conviv.*, V, 3, 1), the name appears as Lucanius (Λουκανίου). But Lucanii are rare, and it is possible that the name is a corruption for the Licinius of this inscription. If the name is correctly given, Lucanius was high-priest between Licinius and Cornelius Pulcher.

Two Greek inscriptions from Corinth can undoubtedly be associated with one or the other of these Licinii Prisci. One of them (Meritt, No. 105) should be restored to give the name Πόπλι[ον Λι]ζίννιον and the title [ἀρχιερέα Σε]βαστοῦ. In the second (Inv. No. 935), nothing is preserved except a part of the name of P. Licinius Priscus.

71. A fragment of a bluish marble block found June 7, 1915, at the south-west corner of the Julian Basilica. Inv. No. 683.

Height 0.375 m.; width 0.22 m.; thickness 0.28 m. A portion of the original bottom of the block is preserved with a dowel hole in the centre. The letters are about 0.03 m. high.

Dean III, No. 51, 469.

Line 5: The letters are small and closely crowded.

The man honored in this inscription was agonothetes of Nervanea Traiana at Corinth and of the Epidaurian Aesculapea. Line 3 shows that he also held another office *in perpetuum*, probably the high-priesthood of the imperial cult, the only office to which Corinthian inscriptions append the words *in perpetuum*. As this unusual combination of offices was held by Cornelius Pulcher, honored more than once by the colony (Meritt, Nos. 80-83; cf. Nos. 76, 77), it is probable that the Latin inscription

was erected to him also, and we have accordingly restored the word *archieri* in the first line. In the second line we find letters from the name of an emperor, either *Traiani* or *Hadriani Augusti*, followed by the phrase [*et domus August*]ae. These words formed part of the title of Spartiaticus, another Achaean *archiereus in perpetuum* (No. 68). In a Greek inscription found at Troezen (*I. G.* IV, 795) Pulcher is called ἀρχιερέα καὶ ἐπίτροπον Καίσαρος, an obvious amalgamation of two offices for want of space at the end of a long *cursus*. In two of the inscriptions found at Corinth (Meritt, Nos. 80, 81) this is expanded into ἀρχιερέα τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ Ἑλλαδάρχην ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν συνεδρίου διὰ βίου, Ἡπείρου ἐπίτροπον. Nowhere is the name of



No. 71

— — — — — archieri — — — — —
 — — — — — iANI Augusti et domus
 augustAE IN PERPETVum agonothet
 caesareon NERVANEON TRAIaneon sebast
 et isthmion ET CAESAREON ET AESCVLapeon et sebast
 coRINTH · PATRONO

the emperor given unless it appeared in another Greek inscription (Meritt, No. 76), which is to be restored [Ἑ]λλαδάρχη[ν καὶ ἀρχιερέα Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τ]ραιανοῦ Ἀδ[ριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ τ]ῶν Ἀχαιῶ[ν συνεδρίου διὰ βίου].

The games over which Cornelius presided are the same as those recorded in the Troezenian dedication, except that the Latin inscription seems to have no place for the additional terms *Germanicea Dacea*. The Traianeae are correctly named in a second Latin inscription which we assign to Cornelius Pulcher (No. 72); and in a Greek inscription (Meritt, No. 77) the full title seems also to have been used. Under Trajan, as under Nero, there were three parts to the Isthmian celebrations, the games for the reigning emperor called by his name, Isthmia proper, and Caesarea. They were usually listed in this order. The first and last seem to have been held only once in four years, and at these times the Isthmian festival was occasionally called Isthmia Caesarea, or Caesarea Isthmia, as may be seen from the two Greek dedications to Pulcher (Meritt, Nos. 80, 81), where for the sake of brevity the shorter title is used to

describe the complex of Isthmian and imperial games over which he had presided under Trajan (cf. Meritt, No. 14).

Following the Caesarea in our inscription were the Aesculapea, and they remove the last doubt as to the identity of our agonothetes. Cornelius Pulcher belonged to an important family of Epidaurus, and the Aesculapea were undoubtedly the Epidaurian games of that name. The Aesculapea, like the Isthmia, were associated with imperial games called Sebastea; and, taking *I. G. IV*, 795 as our model, we have restored the name *Sebastea* in line 5 of our inscription.

From the last line we learn that Pulcher was a patron of Corinth. This is not surprising, for he had been duumvir, probably *quinquennalis* (cf. No. 72) and *curator annonae* (*I. G. IV*, 795), and his presidency of the games had brought him into close contact with the colony. Moreover, the family had had Corinthian connections since the time of Claudius when another Cornelius Pulcher (Ditt., *Syll.*³, 802, incorrectly dated by Pomtow; cf. West, *Class. Phil.* XXIII, 1928, pp. 258-269), had presided over Isthmia and imperial games. Another member of the family, probably the son of the *archiereus*, won a victory in a chariot race on the Isthmus during the second century (Meritt, No. 15).

Pulcher's administrative activity, so well attested by the many inscriptions erected to him, earned a place for him in literature. Plutarch's essay, πῶς ἄν τις ὑπ' ἐχθρῶν ὠφελοῖτο, was dedicated to him, and the first chapter speaks of the busy life which Pulcher was leading.

72. Three fragments of white marble found in June, 1907, in or near the Northwest Stoa. Inv. Nos. 412, 417-422.

Inv. No. 412: height 0.105 m.; width 0.084 m.; thickness 0.035 m. The letters were about 0.035 m. high when complete.

Inv. Nos. 417-422: height 0.37 m.; width 0.117 m.; thickness 0.04 m. The left edge is original. Letters from 0.039 m. to 0.031 m. high.

Line 3: The spelling *Daceon* is necessitated by the fact that there is room for only two letters to the left of the C. In Greek inscriptions (*I. G. IV*, 795; Meritt, No. 77) the spelling Δακήων is found.

Line 4: Although it is unusual in Corinthian inscriptions to place municipal offices after the presidency of the games, there seems to be no satisfactory restoration for the letters still visible except *II vir*. For parallels, see No. 67 and Meritt, No. 76.

Line 5: The letter **B** is uncertain, but as there is an uninscribed place to the left of O, we have thought that the inscription ended as did Nos. 68 and 73. The exact wording, however, may have been different.

Although certainty is not possible, we think that this is another dedication to Cornelius Pulcher. There are puzzles connected with the *cursus* of Pulcher which are

closely connected with the municipal government of Corinth. In the inscription found at Troezen (*I. G.* IV, 795), which is earlier than the Greek inscriptions from Corinth (Meritt, Nos. 80, 81), Pulcher appears as δὺ' ἀνδρῶν ἀντιστράτηγον ἐν Κορίνθῳ, εὐθηνίας ἐπιμελετήν, whereas the Corinthian inscriptions call him simply στρατηγὸν τῆς πόλεως Κορινθίων πενταετηρικὸν ἀγωνοθέτην. There is no difficulty about the word στρατηγός. Pulcher was a duumvir of the colony. Yet it is strange to find a man of his wealth and distinction serving as a simple duumvir. Only the quinquennalic duumvirate was dignified enough for this patron of Corinth. Thus there arises a question as to the meaning of the word πενταετηρικόν. Does it modify στρατηγόν or should it be construed with ἀγωνοθέτην? In our opinion Meritt is correct in thinking



Inv. No. 417-422

agONothetae caesareon nervaneon
 TRAIAÑeon sebasteon geRMANiceon
 daCEON et isthm et caes *///* — — —
 iiVIR · quinq — — — — — — — — —
 Oß virtutem eius (?) — — — — —



Inv. No. 412

that the phrase στρατηγὸν πενταετηρικόν was a translation of the Latin expression *II vir quinquennalis*, and we have restored the fourth line of our inscription accordingly.

In another inscription we find the word πενταετηρικόν (Meritt, No. 76). This too was probably a dedication to Cornelius Pulcher: [ἐπιμελη]τὴν [εὐθηνίας, ἀγωνοθέτην] Καίσαρῶν Νερουανῶν Τραια]νῶν Γ[ερμανικῶν καὶ Ἰσθμίων καὶ Καίσαρῶν, πεντ]αετηρικὸν στρατηγὸν τῆς πόλεως Κορινθίων, καὶ Ἑ]λλαδάρχη[ν κτλ.]. The inscription has the duumvirate after the presidency of the games, as we have restored it in our Latin inscription, and the word πενταετηρικόν is brought into proximity with the word στρατηγόν.

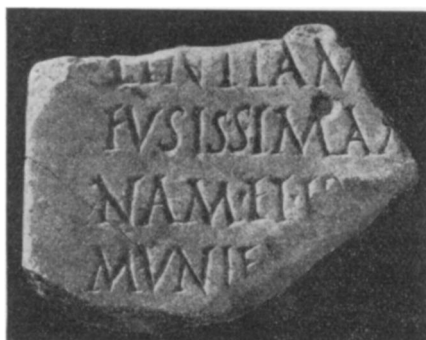
Unless the enigmatic Troezenian phrase, δὺ' ἀνδρῶν ἀντιστράτηγον, is an inaccurate way of translating *II vir quinquennalis*, the office has left no trace in any of the Greek and Latin inscriptions found in Corinth.

73. A fragment of a white marble base found in 1900 near the Propylaea. Inv. No. 102.

Height 0.135 m.; width 0.18 m.; thickness 0.025 m. The left edge is original. Letters about 0.02 m. high.

Dean III, No. 68, 475 f.

— — — — — ob benevo-
 ΛΕΝΤΙΑΜ eius et animosam
 FVSISSIMAMque erga domum divi-
 NAM·ET·ΕΡga coloniam nostram
 MVNIFicentiam — — — — —



No. 73

The restoration which we have suggested is based upon the dedication to Spartiaticus (No. 68), where the same fulsome phrases and the same peculiar order are found. In the Spartiaticus dedication the word *virtutem* takes the place of *benevolentiam*.

We suggest that the benefactor in whose honor our inscription was erected was an archiereus of the imperial cult, of whom three are known to have been honored at Corinth, Spartiaticus, Licinius (No. 70), and Cornelius Pulcher (Nos. 71, 72; Meritt, Nos. 80-83). Possibly this was a second dedication to Spartiaticus.

74. A fragment of white marble revetment. Inv. No. 738.

Height 0.75 m.; width 0.18 m.; thickness 0.028 m. The top and the right edge are perhaps original, though rough. Letters about 0.04 m. high.

— VS·ACHAiae

The first word is possibly [*archiere*]us.

75. A fragment of white marble revetment found in May, 1915, east of the Agora. Inv. No. 638.

Height 0.12 m.; width 0.12 m.; thickness 0.0295 m. Broken on all sides. Letters about 0.05 m. high.

— O·ACH

On the analogy of the phrase *primo Achaeon* used in the Spartiaticus inscription (No. 68), one might restore [*prim*]o Ach[aeon].

FREEDMEN

76. A fragment of bluish marble found in 1915 in Trench VIII south of the Agora. Inv. No. 706.

Height 0.095 m.; width 0.195 m.; thickness 0.038 m. The right edge is probably original. Letters about 0.03 m. high.

EPAGATHVS

§ · AVGVSTI

A *tabellarius* by the name of Epagathus is known from an inscription found at Lycosura (*I. G. V*, 2, 525), and a C. Julius, Aug. 1., Epagathus is known from a Sicyonian inscription (Πρακτικά, 1908, 145-152). These names suggest the restoration:

[C. Julius, Aug. 1.,] Epagathus
[tabellariu]§ Augusti

On the other hand, a prominent Corinthian named L. Gellius Epagathus who received Delphian citizenship (*Fouilles de Delphes*, III, 1, 221), and another Corinthian Epagathus whose name appears in a list of victors from Ambryssos (*Ditt., Syll.*³, 1063) deprive this restoration of certainty.

77. A base of Acrocorinthian limestone brought to the Museum by a resident of Old Corinth. Inv. No. 927.

Height 0.91 m.; width 0.48 m.; thickness 0.23 m. Letters from 0.047 m. to 0.035 m. high.



Q · CISPVEIO

Q · L · PRIMO · AVÇ

T · CAESARIS · AVÇ

C · NOVIVS · FELIX

D · D ·

No. 77

The freedman Cispuleius Primus was either the father of Q. Cispuleius

Theophilus (No. 107), or possibly his former slave, since Primus erected an inscription to Theophilus when the latter received *decurionalia et aedilicia ornamenta* from the colony (*ibid.*).

Novius Felix was presumably connected with the family of Novius Bassus, duumvir of Corinth under Augustus (Fox, 101, Nos. 15 f.; *B.M.C. Cor.*, 61, Nos. 503 f.). Since our inscription was probably set up under Tiberius, one might conclude that Felix was the son of Bassus, but the name Felix suggests rather that he was a freedman of the family.

The interpretation of the abbreviation AVG in line 3 is difficult, (the final letter might be read as C), but, since Cispuleius was a freedman, the most natural restoration is *Aug(ustali)*. Corinthian *Augustales* of the same social rank as Cispuleius are already known (*C.I.L. III*, 6099, 7268); and at Corinth, as also at Patrae, the only other city in Achaia where *Augustales* have been found, the simple title rather than the longer name *sexvir Augustalis* was used. There is no parallel anywhere for such a title as *Augustalis Ti. Caesaris Augusti*. Association with an emperor was indicated by such expressions as *sexvir Aug(ustalis) et Tib(erianus)*, *Aug(ustalis) Claud(ialis)*, *VI vir Flavialis*. (See lists compiled by von Premerstein, Ruggiero, *Dizionario Epigrafico*, I, 844 ff., s.v. *Augustales*. The distinctions which von Premerstein makes between *Augustales* and *seviri Augustales* do not hold. See L. R. Taylor, *T.A.P.A. XLV*, 1914, pp. 231 ff.). But despite the lack of parallels, it is probable that *Aug(ustalis) Ti. Caesaris Aug.* in our inscription is an equivalent of *Augustalis Tiberianus*. If this is true, the inscription provides fresh evidence for the association of the *Augustales* with the living emperor, and it provides new material for the cult of Tiberius which existed during his lifetime in spite of his declared distaste for it.

MUNICIPAL INSCRIPTIONS

78. A fragment of bluish marble not found in the excavations. Inv. No. 616. Height 0.16 m.; width 0.10 m.; thickness 0.052 m. The back is rough. Letters only partially preserved.

coLON|a

corINTH -

Line 1: The letter O is circumscribed about the N.

Line 2: The letters NT are represented by a ligature.

79. A white marble base found August 11, 1925, in the Byzantine ramp north of the Propylaea. Inv. No. 792.

Height 0.95 m.; width 0.47 m.; thickness 0.325 m. The back and sides are smooth.

There is an anathyrosis above. Letters 0.07 m., 0.048 m., 0.045 m., 0.04 m., and 0.06 m. high.

By a curious coincidence coins once assigned to Corinth are inscribed *M. Barbatio M. Acilio II vir(is)* and *Q. Barba(tio) praef(ecto) pro II vir.* (Mommsen, *St. R.*, II³, 828, 5, and Liebenam, *R. E.*, s.v. Duoviri, 1820). Imhoof-Blumer, *Monnaies Grecques*, 255, whose readings we follow, has shown that they were issued by the Parian mint.

The name Barbatius is comparatively rare, and we suggest that the Corinthian Barbatius owed his name to the Barbatius Pollio mentioned by Cicero in 43 B.C. (*Phil.* 13, 2, 3). From coins dated in the consulship of Lucius Antonius we know that he was provincial quaestor in 41 B.C. (Klebs, *R. E.*, s.v. Barbatius), and in Appian he appears as one of Antony's quaestors who returned to Italy from the East because of a disagreement with Antony. Possibly he is the aedile whose name is found in Dessau, 9261. It is not impossible that his years of service with Antony or his provincial quaestorship had brought him into contact with Corinth, and that a family of Corinthian Barbatii received Roman citizenship through him.

Barbatius Celer, as *praefectus iure dicundo*, acted as the representative of an absent honorary duumvir, possibly one of the early emperors, or some eminent Roman whom the colony wished to honor. The popularity of the institution in a Roman colony of the East, Pisidian Antioch, may be gauged from Dessau, 9502 f.; Robinson, *T.A.P.A.* LVII, 225. For another Corinthian prefect, see No. 81. For municipal prefects, see Abbott and Johnson, *Municipal Administration*, 62 f.; Liebenam, *l. cit.*; Mommsen, *Stadtrechte von Salpensa und Malaca*, 446 ff.; *St. R.* I³, 650, 1.

81. A slab of blue veined marble found June 27, 1907, in the Northwest Shops. Inv. No. 444.

Height 0.51 m.; width 0.365 m.; thickness 0.07 m. Letters from 0.062 m. to 0.025 m. high. Dean III, No. 19, 454; *R. Arch.* XVIII, 1923, p. 383, No. 5.

T · M A N L I O ·
T · F · C O L · I V V E N C O
A E D · P R A E F · I · D ·
I I V I R · P O N T I F ·
5 A G O N O T H E T · I S T H M
E T · C A E S A R E O N
Q V I · P R I M V S · C A E S A
R E A · E G I T · A N T E · I S T H M I A
H I E R O M N E M O N E S



No. 81

Line 5: The letters TH of *Isthm(ion)* are represented by a ligature.

Line 9: Dean, *Hieromnemon(es) f(e)cerunt*. Twice the letters NE are represented by a ligature, and although the lower bar of the last E is not preserved, the fact of the ligature makes it a part of the word *Hieromnemonē[s]* rather than F of *fecerunt*.

This inscription is important for the history of the Corinthian Caesarea. It is obviously early, for games in honor of the reigning emperor had not yet been established. Thus it antedates the reign of Claudius (cf. Nos. 68, 82, 83), and as Laco (No. 67) was agonothetes of Caesarea probably in 39, it cannot be later than the reign of Tiberius. Yet the fact that Juvencus saw fit to give the Caesarea precedence over the ancient Isthmia shows that it belongs in a period when the imperial cult was being emphasized in Achaia. We know that there was a movement on foot about the time that Regulus came to the province as governor in 35 A. D. to bring the various κοινά of the province together in a larger union for the purpose of giving the province an organ by which it could show its loyalty to the emperor (*I. G. VII*, 2711; cf. No. 53). With this movement we can probably associate our inscription, and as Caesarea were celebrated in the year 35, we have assumed that Juvencus was agonothetes in that year.

It will be convenient in this place to give a summary of the early history of the Corinthian Caesarea. The date of their establishment is unrecorded, but inscriptions show that Caesarea were celebrated in Corinth during the reign of Augustus. A Greek inscription preserves a partial list of victors in games called Isthmia Caesarea celebrated in 3 A. D. (Meritt, No. 14). Another inscription, probably Augustan in date, records four victories won at the Caesarea ἐν Κορίνθῳ (*I. G. VII*, 1856), and a third recently found in Samos (*Ath. Mitt.* XLIV, 32) honors a man who had won a chariot race at the celebration called Ἰσθμία καὶ Καίσαρηα τὰ τιθέμενα ἐν Κορίνθῳ. (See also Robert, *Revue de Philologie*, 1929, pp. 128-130.)

Although celebrated under one agonothetes, the Isthmia and the Caesarea were distinct entities, as the wording of our inscription indicates. They seem to have had separate programmes and separate victors' lists. The Isthmian programme is known in its entirety (cf. Meritt, Nos. 14-16), and a partial programme of the Caesarea has been found (Meritt, No. 19). The first number was an encomium εἰς Καίσαρα θεοῦ υἱὸν Σεβαστόν. This was followed by an encomium to Ti. Caesar Augustus, the son of Divus Augustus, and by a poem εἰς θεὸν Ἰουλίαν Σεβαστήν. From this list we learn how the programme grew by accretions. It was obviously established in honor of Augustus while he was still alive, for the omission of θεόν in his title points to an original entry on a programme antedating his deification. The fact that Tiberius occupies a place next to Augustus shows how the programme grew during his reign. Probably the inscription dates from the reign of Tiberius, despite the deification of Livia, here called Julia Augusta.

The same expansion of the Caesarea is to be noted in the regulations for the Caesarea of Gytheum (*Ἑλληνικά*, I, 1928, pp. 16 ff.), which enable us to reconstruct

the festival in the first years of Tiberius. Six individuals were honored, each on a separate day, Augustus, Tiberius, Julia (Livia), Germanicus, Drusus, and Titus Quinctius Flamininus, the ancient liberator of Hellas. At Gytheum, as at Corinth, the games seem to have been exclusively thymelic. Since the two Caesareas agree in giving Julius Caesar no place on the programme, they provide an excellent illustration of Suetonius' statement about the widespread establishment of Caesarea in honor of Octavian (*Aug.*, 59: *provinciarum pleraeque super templa et aras ludos quoque quinquennales paene oppidatim constituerant*). As many of the games were established to commemorate the victory at Actium (cf. "Ἀκτια τὰ μεγάλα Καισάρηα, Ditt., *Syll.*³, 1065), *ludi pro salute Caesaris* (*Mon. Ancy.* IX, 15 ff.; Dio, li, 19; liii, 1; Pliny, *N. H.* vii, 48, 158) or *ludi victoriae Caesaris* (Dessau, 9349; cf. 5531), it is not improbable that the Corinthian Caesarea were founded with that purpose. Furthermore the victors' list of Isthmia Caesarea erected in 3 A. D. lends support to this hypothesis, for it is dated in the thirty-third year after the victory of Caesar at Actium, "Ἐτος ἈΓ' ἀπὸ τῆς ἐν Ἀχτ[ίῳ] Καίσαρος νίκης (Meritt, No. 14). If we assume that the Caesarea were first celebrated at the Isthmian festival following Actium, 30 B. C., in the first year of the Actian era, there would be no chronological difficulties, for the dated celebration in 3 A. D. came thirty-two years later. Moreover, the name Caesarea can best be explained by the hypothesis that the festival was established before Octavian took the name Augustus.

On the Isthmus, as elsewhere, the Caesarea were probably pentaeteric, as Suetonius states, and a pentaeteric celebration agrees with the theory that they were established in 30 B. C., for the celebration of 3 A. D. would then be the ninth of the series. It is true that the Isthmian festival was held once in two years, as were the Nemean games, but a union of a pentaeteric with a trieteric festival is paralleled at Argos. There the Sebastea was a pentaeteric festival which was associated with the Nemean games in exactly the same way as the Caesarea and Isthmia were joined at Corinth (Boethius, *Der argivische Kalender*, 57-61).

Furthermore, the terminology at Corinth is probably significant. The Samian inscription from which we have quoted records a victory with a chariot in Isthmian and Caesarean games, and the victors' list of 3 A. D. calls the games Isthmia Caesarea. Yet the chariot in the one case and the detailed list of events in the other prove that these are both records of Isthmian, not Caesarean, victories. The word Caesarea was added to distinguish the pentaeteric celebration from the ordinary Isthmia when no Caesarea were held. Most Isthmian victors, as numerous inscriptions testify, were content to omit the second of these names.

It is noteworthy that many of the agonothetae of imperial games at Corinth were associated in other ways with the emperor, particularly the Euryclids Laco and Spartiaticus (Nos. 67, 68) and the Corneli Pulchri of Epidaurus (Nos. 71, 72; Meritt, Nos. 80-81). Juvencus is probably no exception, for his *cursus* shows that as *praefectus iure dicundo* he acted as the representative of an honorary duumvir,

and, since it was then customary, if not obligatory, to restrict such honorary duumvirates to the emperors or members of their families (Mommsen, *Gesammelte Schriften* I, 308), we consider it likely that he acted as the personal representative of Tiberius as duumvir of Corinth in a year not long before his presidency of the games, possibly in the quinquennialic year 32/3. (For quinquennialic dates, see Nos. 54, 67, 86). None but a quinquennialic duumvirate was suitable for the emperor. (For another *praefectus iure dicundo*, see No. 80.)

The inscription was erected by the Hieromnemones. No other mention of these officials has been found in Corinthian inscriptions. As their Greek title shows them to be foreign to the normal administrative machinery of a Roman colony, it is probable that they are inheritances from the Greek past of Corinth, like the agonothetae and Hellanodicae of the Isthmian games (cf. Meritt, Nos. 14-18). Probably the Hieromnemones, too, were connected with the Isthmus, and we may well consider them as constituting a board of officials with priestly functions, whose duty was to supervise the Isthmian sanctuary. (For similar boards in Greek cities, see Hepding, *R. E.*, s. v. Hieromnemones.) It is interesting to note in this connection that an unknown speaker, Nestor by name, in one of Plutarch's dialogues (*Conv.*, viii, 8) speaks of priests of Poseidon, called Hieromnemones in the city from which he came. Nestor's home is unknown, but the fact that he is familiar with Megarian customs, though he is not a Megarian, suggests that he lived in a city not far distant where there was a famous cult of Poseidon. As superintendents or priests of the Isthmian sanctuary, the Corinthian Hieromnemones were priests of Poseidon second to none in dignity and importance.

82. A block of Acrocorinthian limestone found in the summer of 1926 built into the pavement on the east side of the Lechaem Road. Inv. No. 842.

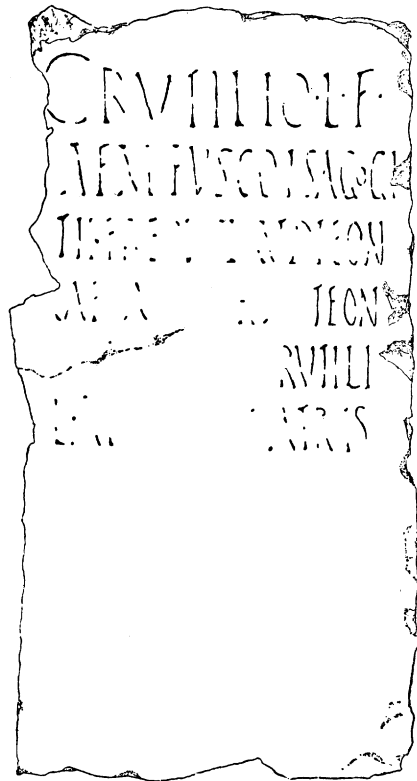
Height 0.705 m.; width 0.39 m. Until the stone is removed from the pavement, its thickness cannot be ascertained. The stone is worn and almost illegible. Letters from 0.053 m. to 0.036 m. high.

Line 6: The space after L·F· must be reserved for the cognomen of the Rutilius named in line 5. He was the father of the *isagogeus*.

The Rutilii were an important Corinthian family known from coins and inscriptions (Nos. 84, 120). L. Rutilius Plancus was *duovir*, possibly under Tiberius (Fox, pp. 105 f., Nos. 30-31; cf. *B. M. C. Cor.*, pp. 60 f., Nos. 500-502), and L. Rutilius Piso was *duovir quinquennialis* at the time of Nero's visit in 67 A. D. (Fox, pp. 114 f., Nos. 58 f.; *B. M. C. Cor.*, p. 71, No. 571). The name of a L. Rutilius appeared on an important building in Corinth (No. 120), and another inscription contains the names of several more Rutilii (*C. I. L.* III, 6100). The cognomen Fuscus appears also on another Latin inscription (No. 84), which like No. 82 contains the unfamiliar word *isagogeus*.

Unfortunately no Corinthian inscription containing the word *isagogeus* has been completely preserved. Thus we have no pattern on which to model our restorations in this and the following inscriptions. Nor do the scattered Greek inscriptions which mention the office give us much assistance (Robert, *Revue de Philologie*, 1929, pp. 140-142). Two of them (*B. C. H.* XXVII, 1903, pp. 296 ff.; Bursian's *Jahresbericht*, 189, p. 28), however, confirm our reading of [ρ]ατρίς in line 6, for they are records of celebrations of games at which the *isagogeus* was a son of the agonothetes, ἀγωνοθετοῦντος τοῦ ἀγῶνος τῶν πενταετηρικῶν Πτωίων Καισαρείων

C · RVTILIO · L · F
 AEM FVSCO ISAGOGI
 TIBEREON CLAVDIEON
 CAEsAreon sebaſTEON
 agonothetae l RVTILII
 L F— — — — pATRIS
 — — — — —



No. 82

Αὐτοῦ. Ἀρχεδήμου τοῦ Σωτήρου, εἰσαγωγέως τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ. (*B. C. H. l. cit.*). Robert has shown also that the *isagogeus* was frequently a boy or a young man. That the office was an honorable one, though inferior in rank to the presidency of the games, is apparent from the Greek inscriptions collected by Robert and from the fact that at Corinth the Rutilii were a family of distinction.

In Nos. 82 and 84 the word *isagogeus* is followed more or less closely by a name in the genitive case. In No. 82 the name of the games after *isagogi* shows that the office was connected with the celebration of the imperial games on the Isthmus. From No. 83, where the word *isagogi* is restored for reasons which are explained in the commentary on that inscription, the word *agonothetae* follows the name of the games. This is the precedent for restoring *agonothetae* in line 5 of

No. 82. The word is construed as a noun in the genitive case which gives the office held by the Rutilius whose name follows.

There is a marked contrast between these records of *isagogeis* and records of *agonothetae*, for all Corinthian agonothetic dedications agree in naming both the Isthmia and the imperial games associated with the Isthmia, whereas in the *cursus* of an *isagogeus* only one set of games appears. Thus it is probable either that the *isagogeus* was connected only with the imperial games, or that there was an *isagogeus* for each part of the Isthmian celebration. But up to this time we have found no evidence for connecting an *isagogeus* with the Isthmia proper. Moreover, in the majority of the Greek inscriptions which mention *isagogeis*, the *isagogeus* appears as an official connected with imperial games like those at which Rutilius officiated, or at contests where the musical and literary element was emphasized. The list includes games for Augustus at Thyatira, Caesarea at Apollonia in Pisidia, the Ptoan Caesarea, the Caesarea and Euryclea at Sparta, Didymeia Commodeia at Miletus, Epinikia at Ephesus, and the Pythia of Tralles and Thessalonica. In Athens the εἰσαγωγεὺς was associated with the ephebic contests (*I. G.* III, 1193), where the "encomium" and the "poem" regularly appeared on the programme. In Plato's ideal state (*Laws*, 765 a) the εἰσαγωγεῖς apparently had the same supervision of non-choregic musical contests that was exercised by the athlothetae over gymnastic and equestrian contests. Their functions may be inferred from the following brief mention: ἱκανὸς δὲ καὶ περὶ μονωδίαν εἷς, μὴ ἔλαττον ἢ τριάκοντα γεγονῶς ἐτῶν, εἰσαγωγεὺς τε εἶναι καὶ τοῖς ἀμιλλωμένοις τὴν διάκρισιν ἱκανῶς ἀποδιδούς.

In connection with this passage, we quote from an inscription from Gytheum (*Ἑλληνικά*, I, 1928, pp. 16 ff., No. 2, lines 18 f.), where the verb εἰσάγειν is used to describe one of the duties of the ἀγορανόμος who seems to have been the *de facto* *isagogeus* at the Caesarea and Euryclea celebrated in Gytheum: Ἐπεισαγέτω δὲ ὁ ἀγορανόμος μετὰ τὸ τὰς τῶν θεῶν καὶ ἡγεμόνων ἡμέρας τελέσαι τῶν θυμελικῶν ἀγώνων ἄλλας δύο ἡμέρας τὰ ἀκροάματα.

From these scattered hints as to the function of the *isagogeus*, we conclude that the office was associated mainly with musical and literary celebrations like the Corinthian Caesarea (Meritt, No. 19). Nor is such a conclusion inconsistent with the appearance of an *isagogeus* at Claudian games, for they undoubtedly took the Caesarea as their model, honoring Claudius and the members of his family with the same sort of poems and encomia which appear on the programme of the Caesarea in honor of Augustus, Livia, and Tiberius.

The Tiberea Claudia Caesarea Sebastea at Corinth were unknown until the discovery of this inscription. We have discussed in connection with No. 68 the terminology of the imperial Isthmian games and the date when Claudian games became a part of the Isthmian festival, showing that the evidence is insufficient to warrant our assigning Rutilius to one or the other of the two possible pentaeteric years of Claudius' reign, 47 and 51.

It is interesting to note that the change from simple Caesarea to games with longer names during the reign of Claudius is not confined to Corinth. In Athens, for example, we find the same variety which existed on the Isthmus: τῶν Σεβαστῶν ἀγώνων (*I. G.* III, 457); Σεβάστεια (*Ditt., Syll.*³, 802); τῶν Τιβερίου Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ ἀγώνων (*I. G.* III, 613); Καισαρήων Σεβαστῶν (*ibid.*, 652). It is noteworthy, too, that in Argos, Sebastea were instituted about this time. Thus there was a tendency in the province to use the word Σεβαστός, or some derivative of it, as a part of the name of imperial games; and as this tendency coincides with the establishment of special games for Claudius in Corinth, Athens, and elsewhere, one may perhaps infer that the change of name from Caesarea to Sebastea is significant of a change in emphasis whereby greater honor was given to Claudius, whose fondness for the title Augustus was well known.

83. A fragment of coarse-grained blue marble found October, 29, 1914, in the Julian Basilica east of the Agora. Inv. No. 571.

Height 0.18 m.; width 0.14 m.; thickness 0.14 m. Letters 0.033 m. and 0.022 m. high.

— — ἈΝΝΟΝαε curatorī isagogi
tiberEON · CLAVdieon caesareon
sebasteon ΑΓΟΝΟthetae — —



No. 83

The restoration is conjectural, based upon the similarity between this inscription and No. 82. The word *agonothetae* is not restored in the first line, because it appears below and Corinthian inscriptions never repeat the word *agonothetae* between the names of the three sets of games which formed the Isthmian celebration at this time.

From Nos. 82 and 84 we learn that the name of the agonothetes under whom an *isagogeus* served was given in the genitive case. Consequently, we suggest that in line 3 *agono[thetae]* should be interpreted as a genitive followed by the name of the man who held the office.

In our inscription there is no room before *agono[thetae]* for the names of the other games celebrated with the Tiberea Claudia Caesarea Sebastea, *Isthmion et Caesareon*, or even for *Isthmion* alone. In fact, the words *Caesareon Sebasteon* must be abbreviated to bring them into the line. Thus it seems probable that the *isagogeus* of this inscription was a functionary attached to the imperial games.

Under Claudius there were celebrations of pentaeteric imperial games in 43 (under Cornelius Pulcher, Ditt., *Syll.*³, 802; West, *Class. Phil.* XXIII, 1928, pp. 258-269), 47, and 51. For the last two celebrations we have as agonothetae Spartiacus (No. 68) and Rutilius (No. 82).

The *isagogeus* of our inscription was also *curator annonae*, as was Dinippus about 51 A.D. (Nos. 86-90), but as Dinippus's *cursus* contains no reference to the office of *isagogeus*, it is probable, though not certain, that our inscription was erected to another man. The only other *isagogeus* known was Fuscus, but it is impossible to tell from his inscription (No. 82) whether or not he had charge of the *annona* after his service as *isagogeus*. Although *curatores annonae* were appointed only in time of need, it is probable that Corinth had a curator on more than one occasion during the reign of Claudius. There was a period of famine in 42 A.D. (Dio, lx, 11), and another when Judaea was afflicted between 45 and 48 (Josephus, *Ant. Jud.* xx, 101 f.; *Bell. Jud.* ii, 220; cf. Stein, *R.E.*, s.v. Julius (Alexander) No. 59); an inscription from Asia Minor (Le Bas Waddington, 1192) recalls a world wide famine at this time (cf. *Acts*, xi, 28).

84. A broken block of white marble found May 21, 1904, in the West Shops. Inv. No. 370.

Height 0.20 m.; width 0.20 m.; thickness 0.37 m. The left side is original. Letters 0.04 m. high.



No. 84

ΑΕΜ — — — — —
 ISAGOGi — rutili
 FVSCI · A(?)gonothetae
 ΙΣΤΗΜion — — — —

Line 1: The letter E is probable though not certain.

Since the word *Fusci* appears in the genitive case, it is probable that the *isagogeus* honored in this inscription served under Fuscus (cf. Nos. 82 f.). It is uncertain whether the word *a[gonothetae]* should be construed as a genitive with *Fusci*, or as a dative giving another item in the *cursus* of the man honored.

There may have been more than one Fuscus in Corinth, and Fuscus who was here an agonothetes, whatever the construction of the word *a[gonothetae]*, may either belong to a generation earlier than C. Rutilius Fuscus, the *isagogeus* of No. 82,

or he may be this man in a later stage of his career. It is possible too, though the reading of No. 82 makes this uncertain, that Rutilius the agonothetes of No. 82 is the Rutilius Fuscus of our inscription.

The restoration given above requires a block about 0.50 m. wide. As Corinthian inscriptions of this type do not exceed a width of 0.55 m., there is no room for any word between *a[gonothetae]* and *Isthmion*. Either the agonothetes presided over the Isthmia alone, *i.e.*, in one of the years when the Isthmia were celebrated without the pentaeteric Caesarea and other imperial games, or he served before it became customary to name first the games celebrated in honor of the reigning emperor (cf. Nos. 71 f., 86-90). Up to the time of Claudius the Isthmia regularly took precedence over the Caesarea (Nos. 67, 81). The Spartiacus inscription (No. 68) belongs before the new terminology and the new order became fixed.

85. A marble fragment found April 20, 1915, east of the Agora. Inv. No. 623. Height 0.06 m.; width 0.13 m.; thickness 0.055 m. Letters, only partially preserved, *ca.* 0.035 m. high.

|||||

ISAGOgi

For the word *isagogeus*, see Nos. 82-84.

86. A block of bluish marble found in one of the early campaigns. Inv. No. 34.

Height 1.09 m.; width 0.505 m. at top, 0.53 m. at bottom; thickness from 0.10 m. to 0.17 m. Letters from 0.048 m. to 0.04 m. high.

Dean I, No. 1, 189 ff., fig. 1; *R. Arch.* VIII, 1918, p. 362; Seyrig, *B. C. H.* 1923, pp. 488-497; Dessau, *Ges. d. röm. Kaiserzeit*, II, 269, note 5; Ritterling, *R. E.* s. v. *Legio*, 1597, 1601.

Ti. Claudio, P(ublii) f(ilio), Fab(ia tribu), Dinippo, II vir(o), II vir(o) quinq(uennali), augur(i), sacerdoti Victoriae Britann(icae), trib(un)o mil(itum) leg(ionis) VI, annonae curatori, agonothet(a)e Neroneon Caesareon et Isthmion et Caesareon, tribules tribus Atiae.

There has been much disagreement about the date of this inscription. Dean and Seyrig have argued for a late second century date because of the Sixth Spanish legion (cf. Nos. 87-89), in which Dinippus served as tribune, and the cult of Victoria Britannica of which he was *sacerdos*. The first evidence for the cult is found during the reign of Commodus, after 184, when he preferred the title Britannicus to all others. Seyrig discussed the inscription with reference to the history of the Sixth Spanish legion which he thought was recruited in Spain by Galba (Tac., *Hist.* i, 6; Suet., *Galba*, 10).

More recently Ritterling has analysed the evidence bearing on the history of the legion. He identifies the Sixth Spanish legion with *legio VI Victrix*, one that was stationed in Spain from the time of Augustus to 70 A.D., when Vespasian moved

it to the lower Rhine. Ritterling uses the career of Dinippus as evidence for a *legio VI Hispana* during the middle of the first century, and his view seems to us convincing.

The one certain indication of date is the character of the games over which Dinippus presided, Neronea Caesarea. At Corinth the Isthmia were gradually expanded in imperial times, first to include Caesarea (Nos. 67, 81), and then under Claudius new games in honor of the reigning emperor were added (Nos. 82, 83; cf. No. 68).



No. 86

TI · CLAVDIO · P · F · FAB · DINIPPQ
 IIVIR · IIVIR · QVINQ · AVGV ·
 SACERDOTI · VICTORIAE
 BRITANN · TRIB · MIL · LEG · VI ·
 ANNONAE · CVRATORI ·
 AGONOTHETE · NERONEON
 CAESAREON · ET · ISTHMION
 ET · CAESAREON · TRIBVLES
 TRIBVS ATIAE

Under Nero we may assume that Claudian games were replaced by Neronea, as we find them in our inscription, and finally under Trajan the second adjunct of the Isthmian festival became Caesarea Nervanea Traianea Sebastea Germanicea Dacea (Nos. 71, 72). Claudian and Neronean games have disappeared, and they do not reappear in the extant records.

Consequently, we assign the games over which Dinippus presided to the reign of Nero. The cult of *Victoria Britannica* now takes on quite another aspect. One must certainly associate it with the activity of Claudius in Britain. While no other manifestations of this cult are known, the fact of its existence is not surprising in view of the many references to Britannic victories on the coins of Claudius and of the name Britannicus given to his son. The Corinthian dedication to *Victoriae* (No. 11) is certainly Claudian, and while it is not specifically connected with Britain, it shows a desire to honor the victorious campaigns of the Emperor.

Since the cult of Britannic Victory does not reappear after Dinippus, it is possible that it disappeared with the death of its first and only *sacerdos*, a reasonable fate for a cult peculiarly Claudian in origin. If Dinippus assumed his pontificate in the forties, his presidency of Neronea Caesarea is probably to be assigned to the early

part of Nero's reign, possibly to the celebration of 55 A.D. Dessau has suggested that the Neronea Caesarea of our inscription were the games celebrated especially for Nero at the time of his visit to the Isthmus in 67 A.D., but he was unaware of the existence of the Claudian adjunct of the Isthmia which served as a precedent for the immediate change to Neronea after the death of Claudius.

Another office of more than ordinary importance held by Dinippus was the *cura annonae*. In Corinth, as elsewhere, *curatores annonae* were probably not annually elected officers. Instead they seem to have been appointed in times of threatened or actual famine, and often, we may presume, the office fell upon men of wealth who used their private resources to relieve the necessities of the city (cf. Rostovtzeff, *Social and Economic History of the Roman Empire*, 528, note 9; *R. E.*, s. v. *frumentum*; Ramsay, *Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia*, II, 442 f.). One other *curator annonae* is known, the wealthy Epidaurian patron of Corinth, Cn. Cornelius Pulcher (*I. G.* IV, 795), honored with as great prodigality at Corinth as was Dinippus himself (Nos. 71, 72; Meritt, Nos. 76, 80-83; for other *curatores annonae*, cf. Nos. 83, 91; Meritt, No. 94). Judged by the honors which Dinippus and Pulcher received, their benefactions must have been extensive and the need great.

It is well known that the province of Achaia experienced a severe famine in the reign of Claudius, one that seriously affected Rome also (Tac., *Ann.* xii, 43; Suet., *Claudius*, 18). The year of the famine, apparently 51 A.D., and its severity, λιμοῦ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα γεγονότος μεγάλου, ὁ τοῦ σίτου μόδιος ἕξ διδράχμων ἐπράθη, are learned from Eusebius (*Chron.* ed. Schoene, II, 152 f; Hieronymus, *Olymp.* ccvii, 1, ed. Fotheringham; for other famines cf. No. 83).

That Dinippus's service was rendered during this time is not at all improbable, and for the next few years Corinth would have good reasons for honoring him. Thus it is not strange to find him presiding over the next Isthmian celebration, the first of Nero's reign.

Dinippus held also the highest magistracy of the colony. He was first duumvir and then quinquennialic duumvir. During the period to which we have assigned Dinippus's career, Corinth had quinquennales in 47/8, 52/3, 57/8, 62/3. The magistrates of the year 67/8 are known, P. Memmius Cleander and L. Rutilius Piso (Fox, 114 f., Nos. 58 f.), and from this fixed date we have worked out the scheme of quinquennialic years given above (cf., Nos. 54, 67, 68). In our commentary on No. 54 we have conjecturally assigned Dinippus to the year 52/3, making him the colleague of Ti. Claudius Anaxilas in a year when two Ti. Claudii are known to have been *duoviri quinquennales*.

The name *Ti. Claudius, P. f., Fab., Dinippus* shows that he did not receive his name and citizenship from Claudius. He belongs to a family whose citizenship antedates the Claudian line, for his father Publius was a citizen, and his tribe is Fabia, not Quirina, as it would have been had he been enfranchised by Claudius or Nero. The name Dinippus betrays Greek origin, and as the father's *praenomen* Publius is

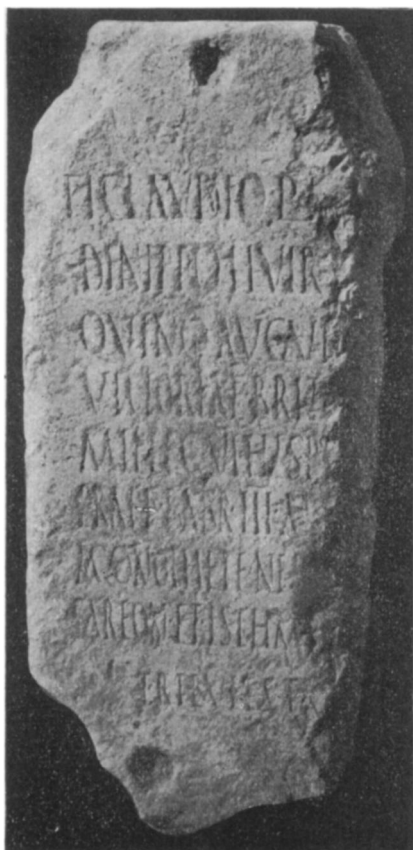
rarely found with the name Claudius except in the Claudius (Clodius) Pulcher branch, we suggest that some member of this family was responsible for the grant of citizenship to an ancestor of Dinippus.

At least four other inscriptions, possibly six (Nos. 87-92), were erected to Dinippus. One was authorized by a decree of the local senate, and the rest were probably set up by individual tribes. Our inscription was erected by the tribe Atia, another (No. 90) possibly by the tribe Aurelia. Probably each of the tribes honored him in this way. The tribe Atia received its name from the mother of Augustus.

87. A block of bluish white marble found in June, 1915, in the region of the Julian Basilica east of the Agora. Inv. No. 664.

Height 0.885 m.; width 0.40 m.; thickness 0.21 m. The right side of the stone has been broken off. The face of the stone is much worn from use as a door-sill. The letters are from 0.045 m. to 0.035 m. high.

Dean I, No. 2, 190 f., fig. 2; *R. Arch.* VIII, 1918, p. 362, No. 2.



No. 87

TI CLAVDIO · P · F fab
DINIPPO II VIRO ii viro
QVINQ AVGVRI sacerd
VICTORIAE · BRITANN trib
MIL LEG VI · HISPANAE
PRAEF · FABR · III · ANNON cur
AGONOTHETE · NEPONEON cae-
SAREON · ET · ISTHMION et caes
TRIBVLES TRIBUS

This inscription differs slightly from No. 86, for in No. 86 the words *prae(fecto) fabr(um) III* and *Hispanae* are omitted. Since the Corinthian tribe Atia

erected No. 86, the name of some other tribe almost certainly once stood at the bottom of our inscription. Dinippus seems to have been honored not only by the decurions (No. 89), but also by several of the tribes individually. For further commentary, see No. 86.

88. A block of bluish white marble found in June, 1915, not far from No. 87. Inv. No. 679.

Height 0.55 m.; width 0.50 m.; thickness 0.19 m. Although the face of the stone is broken off on both edges, the full width of the block is preserved at the back.

Letters from 0.05 m. to 0.037 m. high.

Dean I, No. 3, 191 f., fig. 3.

ti cLAVDIO P · F fab dinippo
iIVIR · IIVIr Quinq auguri
saÇERDOTI VICTORİae bri-
tann TRIB MIL · LEG VI hisp
praef fabrVM · III ANNONAe
curatori agonQTHETE · NERo-
neon caesareon et isthmion et
caesareon — — — — —

For commentary, see No. 86.

89. The inscription was seen by Ross in 1833. Its present location is unknown. *C.I.L.* III, 539: Dean I, No. 4, 192, fig. 4. We reprint the inscription here in order to complete the record of Dinippus.

ti claudio p f fab
dinippo iivir IIVIR quinq aug
sacERDOTI VICToriae brit
TRIB MIL LEg vi hisp
pRAEF FABrum iii ann
CVRAT AGONothete neron
cAESAREON et isthm et caes
EX D D

This inscription differs from the others erected to Dinippus, for the letters EXDD (*ex decreto decurionum*) show that it was authorized by a decree of the local senate.

It is possible that if the stone could be found, we might be able to join with it certain small fragments which show a resemblance to the Dinippus group of inscriptions. The abbreviations and the division into lines are not certain.

For further commentary, see No. 86.

90. Three fragments of bluish white marble. Inv. No. 674 was found May 27, 1915, near the southeast corner of the Agora. Inv. No. 289 was found in one of the early campaigns, possibly near the southeast corner of the Agora in Trench VIII, where a number of inscriptions is reported to have been discovered. Because of similarities in marble and cutting we join with these Inv. No. 491, a fragment found in one of the earlier campaigns.

Inv. No. 289: height 0.33 m.; width 0.085 m.; thickness 0.15 m. The right edge is original. Letters 0.052 and 0.055 m. high.

Inv. No. 674: height 0.68 m.; width 0.18 m.; thickness 0.45 m. The left edge and bottom are preserved. Letters from 0.48 m. to 0.04 m. high.

Inv. No. 491: height 0.20 m.; width 0.06 m.; thickness 0.155 m. The top is preserved. Letters 0.055 m. high.



Inv. No. 674

ti claudi O · P f fab
 dinippo ii V I r ii · VIR
 quinq auguri sac ERD
 victoriae brit trib MIL ·
 leg vi hispan praef f ABR ·
 ii! Annonae curator ago NO
 t H E t e neroneon caesar
 eo N · ET isthmion et caes
 t R I B V L es tribus
 A V r e l i a e (?)



Inv. No. 289

The tribe Aurelia is known from No. 97. For further commentary see No. 86.


91. Two fragments of bluish white marble found in 1915 east of the Agora. Inv. Nos. 654, 666.

Inv. No. 654: height 0.125 m.; width 0.085 m.; thickness 0.03 m. Letters 0.045 m. high.

Inv. No. 666: height 0.083 m.; width 0.125 m.; thickness 0.04 m. Letters of the second line 0.043 m. high. The others are only partially preserved.

Although the two fragments do not join, the lettering, weathering, and marble are apparently the same.

Inv. No. 666 annonÆ CVRATQri

Inv. No. 654 — —  — — — — —
isTHMlon — — — — —

The letters in the first line of Inv. No. 654 are possibly **THET** of *agonothetae*. Both Dinippus (Nos. 86-90) and Cornelius Pulcher (cf. No. 72) were *agonothetae* and *curatores annonae*. For another *curator*, see No. 83.

92. A block of slightly bluish marble found in one of the earlier campaigns. Inv. No. 341.

Height 0.195 m.; width 0.16 m.; thickness 0.12 m. The right edge and bottom are original. Letters about 0.03 m. high.

 isthmion · EṬ
caesareon tribules tribuS
— — — — — d D ·

Although only four letters are preserved, the close similarity of the marble and the lettering to the inscriptions erected in honor of Dinippus makes it probable that our proposed restoration is correct. If there had not been a difference of surfacing on the lateral faces, we should have assigned it to No. 90. The latter is badly weathered, but it seems to have been dressed smooth (B. D. M.). The lateral face of our inscription was picked with a coarse toothed chisel. It is likewise impossible to associate our block with the two fragments of No. 91.

93. A broken slab of white marble found in October, 1914, east of the Agora. Inv. No. 572.

Height 0.32 m.; width 0.25 m.; thickness 0.115 m. The top and the right edge are original. Letters 0.07 m., 0.058 m., 0.05 m., and 0.04 m. high.

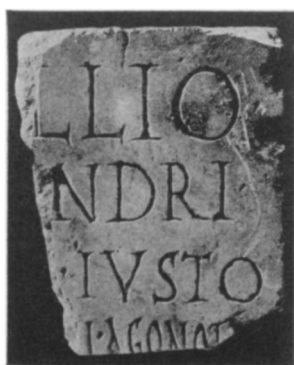
Dean III, No. 55, 470 f., fig. 17.

Line 3: Dean restores in this line *L. Gellio*, but as the name *Menandri* is in the genitive case, we cannot assume with Dean that Menander and Gellius were both honored in this one inscription. Justus seems to have been the son of Menander, and the name of his tribe, abbreviated, probably stood in this line.

Line 4: Our restoration is conjectural. One might substitute *iivir. quinq. II*.

The names Gellius Justus and Gellius Menander are found on other Corinthian inscriptions, both Greek and Latin, from the reigns of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius (*C. I. L.* III, 501 (7269); Meritt, Nos. 82, 83), and other Corinthian Gellii are known, L. Gellius Epagathus (*Fouilles de Delphes*, III, 1, 221; Ditt., *Syll.*³, 1063; cf. No. 76 *supra*), and Gellius Aristomenes (Ditt., *l. cit.*; No. 111 *infra*).

Although these Gellii all lived in the second century, the family may well have been much older. A Menander, son of Lucius, headed the embassy sent by the enlarged Achaean *κοινόν* to Caligula in 37 A.D. (*I. G.* VII, 2711). The inscription does not state that this Menander was a Corinthian, but the fact that he was a Roman



No. 93

l g e L L I O ·
m e n a N D R I ·
f — — — · I V S T O
aed iivir!! · AGONOTH—

citizen, as is apparent from the father's *praenomen*, in an age when there were comparatively few Roman citizens of Greek birth in the province, suggests that he was a Corinthian, or if not actually of Corinthian origin, a distinguished citizen of Achaia who had been admitted to Corinthian citizenship, as were many of the enfranchised Greeks of the early Empire. The *praenomen* Lucius is that of the Corinthian Gellii, and the social position of the Gellii of our inscription is similar to that of the ambassador, for the office of agonothetes of Isthmian games was frequently held by officials of the *κοινόν*, especially in years when Caesarea and the other imperial games were celebrated.

Two other Gellii were active in the affairs of the *κοινόν*, L. Gellius Areto, 138 A.D. (Dittenberger-Purgold, *Inschriften von Olympia*, 382), and Gellius Bassus (*I. G.* V, 2, 518). The name Gellius Bassus has been found in several Greek inscriptions, and there is some question whether they refer to one or more individuals. We cannot discuss the point here. We note merely that the Corinthian Gellii whose *praenomina* are known were Lucii, whereas the *praenomen* Marcus has been restored in this group of inscriptions (*I. G.* IV, 1417; *Insc. von Olymp.*, 460). It is interesting to note that another Bassus was agonothetes of Isthmian games at Corinth in 61 A.D. (Philostratos, *vit. Apollon.*, iv, 26; *Epist. Apollon.*, xxxvi), but we cannot be sure of his *nomen*, for the name Bassus is found in the Novius family, prominent in Corinth under Augustus and Tiberius (cf. No. 77).

If we are right in thinking that the Gellii had been prominent in Corinth and Achaia since the time of Caligula, — and the name they bore suggests enfranchisement before the days when newly made citizens normally took their names from the reigning emperor — we may assume with great probability that they owed their name to some Roman official active in Achaia. Of the Roman Gellii who had connections with Achaia, L. Gellius Poplicola (cf. Münzer, *R. E.*, s. v. Gellius, 18) is the best known. He was a partisan of Octavian and Antony, and under Antony he served in Greece, as inscriptions to himself and his wife indicate. He became consul in 36 B.C., and he fought on Antony's side at Actium. The connection of the Greek Gellii with Corinth makes it probable that the family owed its citizenship to Poplicola.

94. A broken marble slab found in July, 1905. Inv. No. 385.

Height 0.17 m.; width 0.20 m.; thickness 0.065 m. Broken on all sides. Letters *ca.* 0.05 m. high, none of which is complete.

— — — — VNVS

— agonoTHETES

Line 1: Possibly the name of the agonothete stood here.

Line 2: The letters TH are apparently represented by a ligature.

95. Four pieces of a white marble slab found on the hill south of the Temple of Apollo in April, 1902. Inv. No. 239.

Height 0.245 m.; width 0.27 m.; thickness 0.055 m. The left edge is original and the surface is tooled. Letters *ca.* 0.03 m. high.

Dean III, No. 53, 469 f., fig. 15.

— — — — —  — — — — —

ISTHMIONI · CONAGONothetae

L · VIBVLLII · PII · ISTHMIOn

NEMeONICE · SACERDOTi

MARTIS AVG — — — —

Line 2: The mark of punctuation is between I and C, as Dean gives it in his cut. Thus we cannot follow his copy where this line is printed *Isthmionicon ago[nothetae]*. Tentatively we suggest that the first word is the dative for *Isthmioneus*, used probably as a name. In another inscription (No. 103), we find a cognomen *Isthmi*—, which we have restored as *Isthmicus*, although if *Isthmioni* is a *cognomen*, we might use it as an alternative restoration. For a similar dative form, see No. 82, where *isagogi* appears as the dative of *isagogeus*.

The second word *conagonothetae* seems to mean that the man to whom the inscription was erected shared the presidency of the games with L. Vibullius Pius. *Conagonothetae* are not otherwise known in Corinth, but they appear in other localities (cf. *C.I.G.* 2698 b; 2936, 2883 b; *Arch. Zeit.* XXXVII, pp. 132 f.; *I.G.* V, 1, 667).

Line 4: Dean's copy gives *nen nice sacerdo[tis]*. The third letter, however, is M, and the lacuna is long enough for two or three letters at the most. The word which we restore is probably a transliteration for Νεμεονίκη, meaning a victor at the Nemean games. The use of E as the dative ending for masculine nouns of the first declension is not uncommon at Corinth and elsewhere.

Line 5: Dean, *n ? . . . rtismio*. The first letter is clearly M, and on the right edge of the break can be seen the stroke of an A. There was no other letter between M and R. Although there is no mark of punctuation between *Martis* and *Aug.*, there can be little doubt as to the restoration.

It should be noted here that the small separate fragment printed by Dean as parts of lines 3 and 4 (Inv. No. 306) is not a part of this inscription. Its surface is smooth, whereas the surface of the other fragments is tooled. (See Miscellaneous Fragments.)

Although the name L. Vibullius Pius is found in no other Corinthian record, there was a family of Vibullii at Corinth (*C.I.L.* III, 543, 544; cf. Meritt, No. 14). Their *praenomina* and *cognomina*, however, are different. Nevertheless, we know of one L. Vibullius Pius who had very intimate connections with Corinth, C. Julius Eurycles Herculanus L. Vibullius Pius, a grandson of Spartiacus. It has been suggested that he rather than the first Eurycles built the baths of which Pausanias (II, 3, 5) speaks (Groag, *R.E.*, s.v. Julius 221). The duplication of names points to a testamentary relationship by which Herculanus took the name and property of a deceased friend. Groag has suggested that Herculanus was connected through his mother with the Athenian Vibullii who appear in the family tree of Herodes Atticus. The cognomen Pius apparently is not found in the Athenian family, and the fact that we find it in Corinth suggests that Herculanus got his second group of names from the Roman colony. Still it need not be assumed that L. Vibullius Pius was an actual resident there, for many wealthy Greeks had an honorary connection with Corinth which found expression in expensive liturgies such as the presidency of the Isthmian games.

We have considered the possibility of restoring in line 2 the names *C. Julii Euryclis Herculani*, but this would give us an inscription about 0.80 m. broad, which is wider than we have thought possible in an inscription of this type. Consequently, we suggest that the L. Vibullius Pius of our inscription is none other than the friend from whom Herculanus took his name, or possibly some member of his family. The wealth of Vibullius is to be inferred from the fact that he was agonothetes of the Isthmia, and as the friend of Herculanus undoubtedly left property to his namesake, nothing stands in the way of this identification.

96. A white marble fragment found in the southwest corner of the Julian Basilica east of the Agora in June, 1915. Inv. No. 691.

Height 0.453 m.; width 0.217 m.; thickness 0.128 m. The right edge and the bottom are original. Letters 0.024 m., 0.045 m., and 0.066 m. high.

----- VS ///
 agonothetae isthmion et cae\$AREON
 tribulestriBVS
 ----- A E



No. 96

Line 1: The last letter may be T or I. Possibly this line was inscribed over an erasure.

Line 4: The name of the tribe contained about eight letters.

The inscription probably should be assigned to the period before the introduction of games in honor of the reigning emperors, *i. e.*, before the reign of Claudius.

97. The bottom of a bluish marble base found in 1896, possibly at the east end of the Agora with the other inscriptions which were mentioned by Richardson, *A.J.A.* I, 1897, pp. 470 f. Before the establishment of the Epigraphical Collection at Old Corinth, the stone was taken to New Corinth. There it was copied and measured by Dr. Hill. A photograph of the inscription is in the possession of the American School. Inv. No. 299.

Height 0.57 m.; width 0.525 m.; thickness 0.35 m. It is broken at the top. The letters are 0.038 m. and 0.03 m. high, except for the letter B which is 0.08 m. high.

Dean III, No. 52, 469.

et isTHmION · ET · CAESAREON
 TRIBVLE\$ TRIBVS
 AVRELIÆ

Line 1: Only traces of the letters TH were visible on the very edge of the stone. It would be impossible to read them from the photograph, except that the formula requires the word *Isthmion*.

Line 2: Palaeographically the letter B is of interest. It is made like a small letter *b* with one loop and a long vertical stroke extending far above the other letters in the line. At the top is a short stroke turning backwards at right angles to the

vertical hasta. In other respects the letters resemble those of early second century inscriptions from Corinth, from which we conclude that it is not far separated from them in point of time.

Line 3: As Dean has suggested, the tribe Aurelia very probably took its name from the mother of Julius Caesar (*A.J.A.* XXII, 1918, p. 196). Possibly this tribe is mentioned in No. 90.

98. A block of bluish marble found near the north limit of the excavations on the Lechaëum Road during the summer of 1926. Inv. No. 841.

Height 0.295 m.; width 0.28 m.; thickness 0.273 m. The right end and the back have been broken off. The stone has a bevel at the bottom. Letters 0.042 m. high.

Hill, *A.J.A.* XXXI, 1927, p. 77.

CN · BAbbius

For other inscriptions containing the name of Babbius, see Nos. 2, 3, 99-101, 131, 132.

99. Two fragments of a marble architectural block, the provenience of which is unknown. Inv. No. 928.

Height 0.25 m.; width 0.40 m.; thickness 0.66 m. The block is broken at the right end. Below the inscription there are heavy mouldings which appear also on the left end. In the top surface there is a circular cutting about 0.052 m. deep and about 0.44 m. in diameter, not completely preserved. The back, which is rough, makes an obtuse angle with the bottom. The height of the inscribed face is 0.10 m. Letters 0.053 m. high.

Dean II, No. 10, 169, fig. 6.



CN · BABBIVS

No. 99 (Right End)

100. A fragment of a marble architectural block found in May, 1915, east of the Agora. Inv. No. 647.

Height 0.14 m.; width 0.17 m.; thickness at the top above the moulding which appears on the back, 0.06 m., measured below moulding, 0.036 m. There is an anathyrosis on the upper surface. Letters 0.036 m., 0.032 m., and 0.029 m. high.

Dean II, No. 11, 170, fig. 7.

Line 2: The first letter is E or F. After IVS · the stone is uninscribed.

Line 4: The last letter may be V or X. The letter which we have printed as O is possibly Q.

CN · BABBI —
 /// IVS ·
 !BQ ///



No. 100

As we need about three letters before — IVS in line 2 to bring the first letter of the name which apparently stood here into line with the initial C above, we suggest restoring [C. H]ei^s. The Heii were contemporaries of Babbⁱus, and two, Pollio and Pamphilus, were twice elected to the Corinthian duumvirate under Augustus (Fox, 95, 100 ff., Nos. 10 f., 18-24). Possibly Pollio's name was inscribed in the second line. The unscribed surface after the *nomen* Heius could then be explained by a desire to make the shorter name occupy as much space in this line as the longer name, Cn. Babbⁱus Philinus, which must be restored in line 1.

101. The top of a bluish marble slab found in one of the early campaigns. Inv. No. 110.

Height 0.055 m.; width 0.28 m.; thickness 0.098 m. Possibly the back is original.

Only the upper portions of letters are preserved, originally about 0.055 m. high. Dean II, No. 12, 170, fig. 8.

cn BABBIYŞ Philinus

102. A white marble fragment found in April, 1915, east of the Agora. Inv. No. 625.

Height 0.295 m.; width 0.20 m.; thickness 0.055 m. Broken on all sides except possibly at the bottom. The back is rough. Letters 0.031 m. high.

(*rasura*)

ii VIR · QVINQ

103. A fragment of a white marble base found in April, 1915, east of the Agora. Inv. No. 627.

Height 0.52 m.; width 0.25 m.; thickness 0.115 m. The top is partially preserved.

Letters from 0.055 m. to 0.032 m. high.

In the character and surfacing of the marble, in the size and shape of the letters, and in the alignment, this fragment is very similar to No. 104^b. But the two fragments have been printed separately because of the difficulty of finding a convincing restoration for them together.

If the two fragments are actually from one inscription, the inscription would read as follows: *IIII vir, aed(ilicia) [pot(estate) quae]storem pr [- - - - arg]yrotam., h[- - - - I]I vir*. But the title *IIII vir. aed. pot.* is not found in Corinthian inscriptions.

Although the title *argyrotamias* is unparalleled in Latin records, it is known from Greek inscriptions (Paris, *B.C.H.* X, 1886, pp. 372f.; Oehler, *R. E.*, s.v. ἀργυροταμίας and *Kalendarium*; Kübler, Ruggiero, *Diz. Epigr.*, s.v. *Kalendarium*; Ramsay, *Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia*, p. 188, 4; 441 f.; 630 f.). The *argyrotamias* was probably the official called *curator Kalendarii* in municipalities located in Latin speaking provinces. His functions were differentiated from those of the *quaestor* (ταμίας) by the fact that in his charge were the productive funds of the community. He collected rents and other charges, loaned money, kept appropriate records, examined and listed the securities offered, and in other ways managed the endowments of the city. Since most wealthy communities must have possessed revenues from gifts and endowments, as well as from lands set apart for public purposes, the office was probably fairly common, despite the infrequency of references to the *argyrotamias*. From the digests of Justinian (L, 4, 18, 9; cf. L, 8, 12, ed. Mommsen and Krueger) we learn that the office was classed among *munera personalia*. It was not technically an *honor*.

Most of the Greek inscriptions which mention *argyrotamiae* belong to the second century A.D., and it is probable that these officers first assumed importance about that time. Judged by letter forms alone, the Corinthian inscription might be dated at the end of the first or the beginning of the second century. It is difficult to be more precise. In confirmation of this date we mention the growing Hellenization of Corinth, manifest in our inscription by the use of a Greek word, and the increasing popularity which the practice of endowing municipalities enjoyed at the end of the first century A.D.

104^b. A fragment of white marble found in May, 1915, in the Julian Basilica east of the Agora. Inv. No. 649.

Height 0.235 m.; width 0.095 m.; thickness 0.075 m. The left edge is original and it has a marginal dressing similar to that which is found on the right edge of No. 104^a. The surface was finished with a toothed chisel. Letters 0.044 m. high.

|||| - - - - -
AED - - - - -
PR - - - - -
H - - - - -

Line 1: The lower part of a vertical stroke can be seen. See 104^a.

105. A bluish marble base found in May, 1901, built into the Byzantine ramp north of the Propylaea. Inv. No. 15.

Height 0.93 m.; width 0.295 m.; thickness 0.625 m. The back is rough. Letters from 0.042 m. to 0.03 m. high.

Dean III, No. 21, 456, fig. 3: *R. Arch.* XVIII, 1923, p. 383, No. 7.



No. 105

L · PAPIO · L · F
 FAL · LVPERCO
 AED · ET · II VIR · ET
 AGONOTHETIC · ET
 5 QVINQ · ORNAMEN
 ORNATO · D · D
 PAPIA · L · F · DONATI · VXO
 METHE · AVIA

L. Papio, L. f., Fal., Luperco, aed(iliciis) et IIvir(alibus) et agonothetic(is) et quinq(uennaliciis) ornamen(tis) ornato d(ecreto) d(ecurionum), Papia, L. f(ilia), Donati uxo(r), Methe Avia.

Line 8: For the name Methe, see Dessau, 3180, 6515. The mark of punctuation between the names is a leaf.

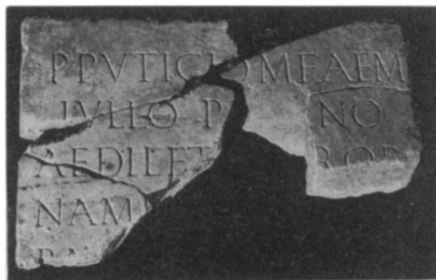
From the wealth of *ornamenta* granted to L. Papius Luperco, we may assume that he was a generous benefactor of the colony. His tribe Falerna is not that of Corinth. We have records of others to whom Corinth granted various honors (Nos. 106, 107), but Luperco received two unusual distinctions, the *ornamenta* of an agonothetes and of a *duovir quinquennalis* (Cf. Mommsen, *St. R.* I³, 465, 1).

106. Five fragments of a white marble block, three of which were found in 1910 in the Peribolus of Apollo, the others in 1898 not far distant. Inv. Nos. 51-55-518 A-C.

Height 0.345 m.; width 0.52 m.; thickness 0.225 m. The stone is broken at the back and at the bottom. Letters 0.043 m. high in line 1; 0.037 m. in lines 2 and 3; and 0.035 m. in line 4.

Dean III, No. 54, 470, fig. 16.

P PVTICIO M F AEM
IVLLO PATEꝤNO
AEDIL ET iivir QR
NAMEꝤtis d d hono
5 RAꝤto — — — — —



No. 106

P. Puticio, M. f., Aem., Iullo Pa[te]Ꝥno aedil(iciis) et [iivir] (alibus) ꝡꝤnameꝤtis d(ecreto) d(ecurionum) hono[ra]t[o] — — — —].

Lines 4 and 5: The phraseology of the final clause and the order of words is reproduced from No. 107, an inscription probably erected under Tiberius. A possible alternative for the last line is PAꝤTrono.

An Acrocorinthian inscription (*C.I.L.* III, 542) preserves the names of other Puticii, and in a Greek inscription (Meritt, No. 18) containing the names of Isthmian Hellanodicae, the name Που[ταίου] — — — is probably to be restored.

107. A base of Acrocorinthian limestone found April 21, 1898, near the Lechaem Road. Inv. No. 42.

Height 0.51 m.; width 0.425 m.; thickness 0.33 m. Letters from 0.052 m. to 0.035 m. high, except for the last line, which is smaller and not completely preserved.

Dean II, No. 15, 172 f., fig. 10 A; *R. Arch.* X, 1919, p. 400, No. 7.



No. 107

Q · CISPVLIO
Q · F · AEM
THEOPHILO
DECVRIONALIBVS
5 ET · AEDILICIIS · ORNAMENT
D · D · HONORATO
Q · CISPVLIO · PRIMVS

Line 7: The restoration is based on No. 77, from which we learn that Primus was

a freedman, and that he lived during the reign of Tiberius. Theophilus may have been his former master or possibly a son. About Theophilus we know only that he received *decurionalia et aedilicia ornamenta* by a vote of the local senate. His services to Corinth were evidently not important enough to entitle him to the *ornamenta* of the higher municipal magistracies.

The *nomen* Cispuleius is rare, and no prominent Romans of this name are known.

It seems advisable in this place to state the reasons for our belief that the tribe of the colony was Aemilia, not Fabia as we suggested before we had all the evidence (*A.J.A.* XXX, 1926, p. 391). For the sake of comparison we list here all Corinthians whose tribes are known, together with the inscriptions in which their names are found.

Aemilia

No. 106	P. Puticius, M. f., Iullus Paternus
No. 107	Q. Cispuleius, Q. f., Theophilus
No. 82	C. Rutilius, L. f., Fuscus
<i>C.I.L.</i> III, 7277	C. Vergilius, C. f., Capito
<i>I. G.</i> , IV, 203	P. Licinius, P. f., Licinius Juventianus
No. 168	— — Val[erio(?)], L. f., Aem.
No. 123	— — — — ius, Ti. f., Aem.
No. 166	— — — — — , [T]i. f., A[em.]
No. 80	[M.] Barbatius, M. f., Celer
<i>A.J.A.</i> XXXII, p. 477	— — — P. f., Aem. Primus
Inv. 882-954	— — — — , Dionis f., Aem. Primus

Fabia

Nos. 86-90	Ti. Claudius, P. f., Dinippus
No. 67	C. Julius Laco (Spartan)
No. 68	C. Julius Spartiaticus (Spartan)
Meritt, 80, 81	Cn. Cornelius, Ti. f., Pulcher (Epidaurian)

Falerna

No. 105	L. Papius, L. f., Lupercus
<i>I.G.</i> IV, 398	L. Domitius, L. f.

Collina

No. 81	T. Manlius, T. f., Juvenicus
--------	------------------------------

Collina or Cornelia

No. 66	P. Caninius, Alexiadae f., Agrippa
No. 164	M. Fu[lvio(?)]

Quirina

No. 58

Ti. Claudius, Hipparchi f., Atticus (Athenian)

In this list are the names of three non-Corinthians whose tribes were the direct result of enfranchisement by emperors. Ti. Claudius Atticus belonged to the Quirina because his family had received citizenship from Claudius; and the Euryclids Laco and Spartiacus, who had honorary citizenship in the colony, were enrolled in the Fabia, because Eurycles owed his name to Augustus. The tribes of these three men were not due to their association with the colony.

Omitting these wealthy patrons of non-Corinthian birth, we find that there are more representatives of the tribe Aemilia than of all the other tribes combined. Thus the evidence, although it is not abundant, seems to show that the colony was enrolled in this tribe.

From the fact that Corinth was originally settled to a considerable degree by freedmen of Caesar (Strabo, viii, 23, p. 381) who were regularly enrolled in the Fabia (Mommsen, *Sz. R.* III, 788, 6) we should indeed expect to find this tribe more prominent than it is. But, unfortunately, except for the Euryclids, who did not get their name by descent from a freedman, the many known Corinthian Julii are not represented in the foregoing list. If they were included, their names would be ample explanation for their tribal affiliation, although it would be impossible to discover whether they owed it to manumission by Caesar or to enfranchisement by the Julian emperors.

108. A fragment of a white marble slab. Inv. No. 854.

Height 0.254 m.; width 0.16 m.; thickness 0.065 m. Broken on all sides. Letters 0.066 m. high.

decYRION—

109. A fragment of a marble base found in June, 1925, south of the Temple of Apollo. Inv. No. 805.

Height 0.21 m.; width 0.145 m.; thickness 0.06 m. Broken on all sides. Letters 0.032 and 0.03 m. high.

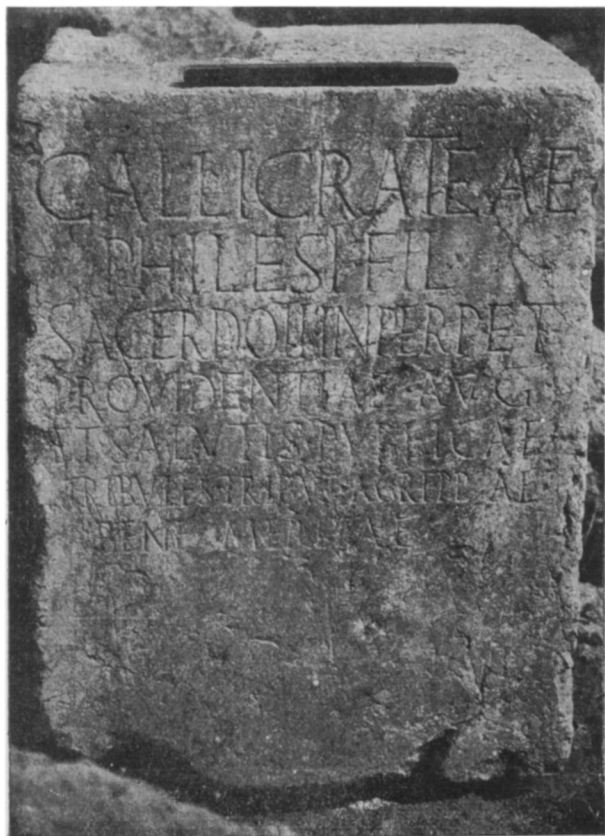
PRO SENatu
tribVL · Tribus
HOSTiliae



No. 109

110. A base of Acrocorinthian limestone found in May, 1901, near St. John's Church. Inv. No. 30.

Height 0.715 m.; width 0.525 m.; thickness 0.42 m. Letters from 0.065 m. to 0.03 m. high. Dean III, No. 22, 457, fig. 4; *R. Arch.* XVIII, 1923, p. 384, 8.



No. 110

CALLICRATEAE
PHILESI · FIL ·
SACERDOTI · IN PERPET ·
PROVIDENTIAE · AVG ·
5 ET · SALVTIS · PVBLICAE ·
TRIBVLES · TRIBVS · AGRIPPÆ
BENE · MERITAE

Line 6: *Agrippae* (Dean). Although no letter is preserved between P and A, there is a space between them certainly wide enough for an I.

After the failure of the conspiracy of Sejanus in 31 A.D., an inscription very similar to the one given above was erected in Rome: *saluti perpetuae Augustae libertatique publicae populi Romani, providentiae Ti. Caesaris Augusti* (Dessau, 157; cf. *Gesch. d. röm. Kaiserzeit*, II, 79). A second inscription, *[Num]ini ac Providentiae [Ti. Ca]esar. Aug. et senatus*, found in Crete (Dessau, 158), shows how the provincial cities followed the example of Rome in commemorating Tiberius's discovery of the plot.

It is probable that the Corinthian inscription should be connected with the same episode in the life of Tiberius, for the association of *Providentia Aug.* with *Salus Publica* apparently follows the Roman precedent. It should be noted too that in the immediate neighborhood of our inscription was found a dedication *[pro salut]e Ti. Caesaris [Augusti]* (No. 15).

Whether or not this cult was established in Corinth after the death of Sejanus, the reign of Tiberius is most appropriate for it, since his coins with the inscription *PROVIDENT* testify to the general regard in which *Providentia* was held. As these coins ordinarily bear the portrait of Augustus, Mattingly (*B. M. C. R. E.*, CXXXIX f.) interprets *Providentia* as the far-sighted wisdom of Augustus himself. The question then arises whether *Providentia Aug(usta)* is the quality ascribed to Augustus on the coins, or whether it is that shown by Tiberius at the time of the conspiracy of Sejanus and commemorated in the inscription quoted above. Because of the Cretan and Roman parallels, we consider the second alternative the more probable.

The tribes of Corinth ordinarily took their names from the *nomina* of relatives or friends of Augustus. The tribes *Atia*, *Aurelia*, *Calpurnia*, and *Vinicia* follow this rule. The *Man(n)eia* (No. 56) and *Hostilia* (No. 109) also are obviously formed from *nomina*, *Manneius* and *Hostilius*, though as yet no reason for their application to Corinthian tribes has been found. *Agrippa's* tribe, however, takes its name from a *cognomen*, and this use of the *cognomen* is in accordance with *Agrippa's* policy of suppressing his *nomen* when he became co-regent (cf. *Seneca, Controv.* ii, 4, 13; *Mommsen, St. R.* II³, 1148, 2). In Athens there was an Ἀγριππείον (Latin: *Agrippium*), and Sparta had a college of *Agrippiastae*. The city *Phanagoria* received the name *Agrippia Caesarea*.

111. A fragment of a white marble block reworked to form a Byzantine capital, found in 1896. Inv. No. 293.

Height 0.38 m.; width 0.29 m.; thickness 0.03 m. The top and the right side are original.

Letters 0.066 m., 0.057 m., and 0.052 m. high.

— — — — M · F ·
 — — — — MENAE
 — — — — ! VICTORIAE



No. 111

Since a *Gellius Aristomenes* is known at Corinth (*Ditt., Syll.*³, 1063) we restore this tentatively:

[— Gellio,] M · f.,
 [— — , Aristo]menae
 [sacerdot]i Victoriae

For the Gellii, an important Corinthian family honored at Corinth and elsewhere in Achaia, see No. 93.

112. A fragment of white marble found in November, 1914, east of the Agora. Inv. No. 576.

Height 0.10 m.; width 0.27 m.; thickness 0.055 m. It is broken on all sides. Letters about 0.04 m. high.

Α ϝ ϝ ϝ ϝ ϝ ϝ ϝ
SACERD · ϝ

Line 1: A possible reading for the partially preserved letters of this line is ΑΤΟΛΙΑ.

113. A marble fragment found June 27, 1907. Inv. No. 445.

Height 0.50 m.; width 0.13 m.; thickness 0.29 m. The left side is original. Letters *ca.* 0.03 m. high.



No. 113

ϝ — — — —
SACERdoti
NAE · M ϝ — —
SEDAT · Α—
5 DE — —

Line 5: Possibly *decurionum decreto*.

The stone was uninscribed below line 5.

114. A white marble fragment found in 1896. Inv. No. 290.

Height 0.12 m.; width 0.15 m.; thickness 0.028 m. Broken on all sides. Letters 0.045 m. high.

ϝ ϝ ϝ — — —
SACERD —
— ϝ — —

115. A fragment of a marble slab found in May, 1902, in the Northwest Stoa north of the vaulted shop. Inv. No. 244.

Height 0.135 m.; width 0.12 m.; thickness 0.041 m. Broken on all sides. Letters of lines 1 and 2, 0.019 m. high; line 3, 0.025 m. high.

aVCTORE · IṀp
— O · PONTIF · Maximo
DECVRion —



No. 115

Line 3: Possibly *decurionum decreto*. This is probably the last line of the inscription, for the stone is uninscribed below DECVR.

116. A fragment of a white marble block found in March, 1899, near the Peribolus of Apollo. Inv. No. 48.

Height 0.385 m.; width 0.13 m.; thickness about 0.40 m. The right and bottom edges are original. There is an anathyrosis on the bottom. The surface is roughly tooled. Letters from 0.04 m. to 0.03 m. high.



No. 116

Line 4: The first letter is possibly C or R.

A Cocceius Censorinus erected a statue at Eleusis to Herodes Atticus on behalf of the decurions of Corinth (Ditt., *Syll.*³, 854).

117. A circular base of white marble containing originally four lines of a Latin inscription which were erased when the base was re-used. Found in 1900 south of the Propylaea, where it now is. Inv. No. 4.

Height 0.88 m.; diameter 1.38 m. Letters 0.05 m. and 0.048 m. high. The base now contains a Greek inscription (Meritt, No. 102).

M · IVŞTITIVs— — — — —
PRIŞCVŞ

Despite the erasure, the name of the man who erected the monument can still be read. The rest of the inscription is illegible.

118. A broken block of white marble the provenience of which is unknown. Inv. No. 924.

Height 0.30 m.; width 0.21 m.; thickness 0.073 m. The surface is finished with a toothed chisel, and the left edge is original. The letter D is 0.032 m. high. The others are incomplete.

et cAÆŞ·TRibules tribus— — —
D — — — — —

The man to whom this dedication was erected was probably agonothetes of Isthmian and Caesarean games.

119. A fragment of bluish white marble found June 30, 1915, east of the Agora. Inv. No. 709.

Height 0.12 m.; width 0.115 m.; thickness 0.065 m. The left side is original. Letters 0.019 m. and 0.017 m. high.

— ¶¶¶ ¶¶¶ ¶¶¶ — — — — —
COLONIA · ¶¶¶ — — — — —
RECTORi — — — — —

Line 2: The last letter was circular.

The man honored in this inscription was probably *rector* of some *collegium*.

INSCRIPTIONS ON BUILDINGS

120. An Ionic architrave block of white marble found March 23, 1896 in Trench V b, about 60 metres east of the village square. It had been seen and copied several times before. Inv. No. 37.

Height 0.50 m.; length 2.32 m.; thickness 0.42 m. The block is broken only at the right. Height of letters 0.095 m., 0.07 m., 0.065 m., and 0.05 m. The surface is finished with a toothed chisel.

C. I. L. III, 534; Frazer, *Pausanias*, III, p. 38; Richardson, *A. J. A.* I, 1897, p.

467; Spon and Wheler, *Voyage d'Italie, de Dalmatie, de Grèce, et du Levant* (1678), II, 306; III, 227; Le Bas-Waddington, *Inscriptions Grecques et Latines*, II, 89.



No. 120

L · HERMIDIVS CELSVS · ET · L · RVTILIVS — — — — — sacerdotes apollinis (?)
 AVGVSTI · ET · L · HERMIDIUS MAXIMVS ET L · HERMIDIVS — — — — —
 AEDEM · ET · STATVAM · APOLLINIS AVGVSTI · ET · TABERNAS DECEM

The stone has been injured since it was first copied. The initial L of line 1, the MA of Maximus in line 2, and the last two words of line 3 are taken from the copy made by Spon and Wheler.

The Hermidii are otherwise unknown. The Rutilii were an important Corinthian family during the first century A.D. Two of them were duumvirs, Plancus under Caligula and Piso in 67 A.D. (Fox, 105 f., Nos. 30, 31; 114 f., Nos. 58, 59). Another Rutilius was *isagogeus* of the games during the reign of Claudius (No. 82; cf. No. 84).

121. A marble cornice block in five pieces found April 4, 1902, at the east end of the Northwest Stoa. Inv. No. 190.

Height 0.12 m.; height of inscribed face, 0.065 m.; length of inscribed face, 1.05 m.

Letters 0.045 m. high. Broken at the right end.

Dean III, No. 27, 459 f., fig. 8.



No. 121

LIBERTI · QVI · CORINTHI · HABITANT

The small building or monument from which this inscription came is unknown. From Strabo (viii, 381) we learn that a considerable number of freedmen were sent to the colony at the time of its foundation. Possibly they were organized as a *collegium libertorum*, or possibly the building was erected out of contributions made by *liberti* as individuals. The letter forms, particularly the B with its enlarged lower lobe, suggest an early date, possibly Augustan, but as the work may have been done by a novice, the letter forms cannot be considered a conclusive evidence of date.

122. Three fragments of a marble epistyle, one of which was found near the large circular base at the east end of the Agora, May 23, 1896. A second fragment was found in the Portico at the east end of the Agora in May 1915, and the third block was found June 4, 1915, built into a mediaeval wall in Peirene. Inv. Nos. 36-932, 677.

No. 36-932: length 2.03 m.; height 0.52 m.; thickness 0.42 m. (back cut away). The mouldings have been removed except above the inscription on the right-hand piece. Both ends are original.

No. 677: length 0.75 m., broken at left and bottom. Letters 0.10 m. high.

A.J.A. I, 1897, p. 470; Dean III, No. 56, 471 f., figs. 18, 19.



Inv. No. 677



Inv. Nos. 36-932

iiivIR · PONT · · · · · ET · PORTICVM · COLONI — — —

Probably this inscription once belonged to the colonnade at the east end of the Agora which formed the porch of the building south of the Julian Basilica. The name of this building probably stood on the missing epistyle block to the left of ET.

The donor, like Cn. Babbius Philinus, was both pontifex and duumvir. Since this combination is unknown for any other Corinthian magistrate, possibly we should restore the inscription: [*Cn. Babbius Philinus Iiv*]ir pont[ifex · · · · ·] et porticum coloni[ae L. I. C. d. s. p. f. c. idemque p.].

123. Eighteen pieces of a marble architrave found at various times in or near the Peribolus of Apollo.



Inv. No. 243

EX — —

Probably ex[edram].

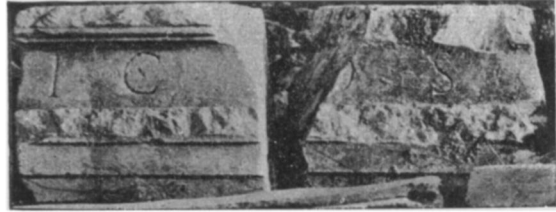
Dean III, No. 57, 472; Hill, *A.J.A.* XXXI, 1927, p. 71.

a. Inv. Nos. 243-545 d. No. 243 was found May 3, 1902; No. 545 d, Aug. 6, 1911. Height 0.61 m.; length 1.25 m.; thickness 0.34 m. Broken at the right and at the back. This was a corner block, and as the letter E was 0.50 m. from the left outer edge of the stone, it may possibly have formed the beginning of the inscription.

b. Inv. No. 25. Found in one of the early campaigns.

Height 0.616 m.; length 0.71 m.; thickness *ca.* 0.35 m. The left end is original and the back is not preserved.

-- ICY --



Probably [*port*]icy[m].

Inv. Nos. 25 and 545*c*

c. Inv. Nos. 545*a* -26-535. No. 26 was found in one of the early campaigns, No. 535 in 1910, and No. 545*a* in 1911.

Height 0.60 m.; length *ca.* 2.38 m.; thickness 0.60 m. The left end is original.



-- IVS · TI · F · AEM --

Inv. Nos. 545*a*-26-535

d. Inv. No. 241. Found April 24, 1902.

Height 0.61 m.; length 2.51 m.; thickness 0.53 m. The block is complete. On its reverse face is a small relief of a ship encircled by a wreath, and on the obverse opposite the ship is a wreath dividing the inscribed face into two approximately equal parts.



Inv. No. 241

-- ALIS

ET · M --



Inv. No. 241 reverse

e. Inv. Nos. 537-930. No. 537 was found in 1910; No. 930 in 1926 (*A.J.A.* XXXI, 1927, p. 71).

Height 0.61 m.; length 1.41 m.; thickness 0.30 m. The left end is original. The block is broken at the back.



Inv. No. 930

— — B · HO — —

Possibly [o]b ho[norem].

f. Inv. Nos. 545c-931. No. 545c was found Aug. 6, 1911; No. 931 in 1926 (*A.J.A.* XXXI, 1927, p. 71).

Height 0.60 m.; length 1.12 m.; thickness 0.48 m. Broken at both ends.



Inv. Nos. 545b, 545d, 931, 537

— — OS · A — —

g. Inv. No. 545 b. Found August 6, 1911.

Height 0.60 m.; length 0.62 m.; thickness 0.08 m. Though the back is smooth, it is probably not original.

— — ÇE — —

Dean read this as CF.

h. Uncatalogued. Three pieces.

Height ca. 0.41 m.; length ca. 1.15 m.; thickness 0.535 m. The bottom and the left end are original. Only the lower strokes of two letters are preserved, of which the first is 0.79 m. from the left end of the block.

— — ŞY — —

i. Inv. No. 964.

Height 0.463 m.; length 0.843 m.; thickness 0.29 m. Broken on all sides.

Only the lower part of a vertical stroke is preserved.

j. Inv. Nos. 536-962. No. 536 was found in 1910; No. 962 in 1926 (*A.J.A.* XXXI, 1927, p. 71).

Height 0.61 m.; length 1.01 m.; thickness 0.23 m. The top and the right end are original. The left end of No. 962 is not shown in the photograph reproduced below.

— D —



Inv. Nos. 536-962

The letters are from 0.11 m. to 0.12 m. high. A complete block measured 2.51 m. in length.

This inscription was carved on the architrave of the colonnade which surrounded the court of the Peribolus of Apollo (*Art and Arch.* XIV, 1922, pp. 199 f.). If the inscription was symmetrically arranged, block *c* probably occupied a central position, since a wreath is carved on one side and a ship on the other. If the inscription was placed on either the east or the west side of the court, a symmetrical position is precluded, for measurements show that there were twelve architrave blocks on each of these sides. On the other sides there were nine blocks only.

If our interpretation of the letters EX (*exedram*) is correct, the inscription doubtless refers to the construction of the apse at the southern end of the Peribolus. Consequently we suggest that the inscription adorned the architrave at this end of the court.

We have pieces of six blocks at least, for the left end is preserved in *a, b, c, d, e*, and *h*. Normally each complete block contained about ten letters, except block *c*, which has the wreath, the block at the left end, where there was an uninscribed margin of about 0.50 m., and block *e*, where the distance between letters is greater than in the other fragments. Since the generous spacing of *e* is not found in the other blocks, it is possible that *e* did not belong to the architrave of the southern colonnade. In that case, if it is contemporary with the rest of the inscribed architrave blocks, the inscription probably extended left and right for a short distance along the east and west sides of the Peribolus.

Beyond the fact that the inscription gives the name of the building, *ex[edram atque port]icu[m]*, and the names of two men who probably contributed to the cost of the building, — *ius, Ti. f., Aem., — —alis et M.*, little is to be learned from it. From the first

name we may possibly infer that the donors were Corinthians, for the Roman tribe Aemilia, being found more frequently than any other at Corinth, seems to have been the tribe in which the colony was registered (cf. No. 107). From the tribe too, we know either that the man was not a Claudius, despite the frequency of Tiberii Claudii at Corinth, or that he had not received citizenship from the Claudian emperors, for all men of this name enfranchised by Claudius or Nero were enrolled in the Quirina. If the tribe and filiation had not been given, we might have read [*August*]alis, but one benefactor at least was not a freedman.

124. Ten fragments of white marble belonging to three slabs. Inv. Nos. 56-27-46-865, 52-52 b, 67-117-70, 869. Inv. No. 27 was found in a Christian grave on the east side of the court of Peirene. Inv. No. 67 was found in 1900 north of the Propylaea. Inv. Nos. 52 and 117 were found in 1898, presumably between Trench III and Peirene. The provenience of Nos. 52 b and 865 is unknown. No. 869 was found in a modern wall outside the excavations in 1926.

Inv. Nos. 67-117-70 join to form the left end of the first block, complete at top and bottom. Height 0.55 m.; width 0.32 m.

Inv. Nos. 52-52 b are probably from the same block. Broken on all sides. (There is a possibility that these fragments should be assigned to No. 125.) Height 0.26 m.; width 0.28 m.

Inv. No. 869 belongs to the right end of the second block. Broken on all sides. Height 0.14 m.; width 0.18 m.

Inv. Nos. 56-865-46-27 form the left end of the third block. The top and the left end are original. Height 0.37 m.; width 0.97 m.



Inv. Nos. 67-117-70, 52-52 b



Inv. Nos. 56-46-27

Q · C O R N e l i u s [.] f a E M S E C V N D V S . et
 MAECia [.] f VXOr eius [.] cornelius secundus mÆCIANVS F Q · CORNELius
 SECVndus f coRNelia f — — — — — corneLiæ // L ÇLEOGENis
 MACELLVm — — — — —
 INEA · LOC — — — — —

The three blocks were rough on the back, and their thickness varied from 0.07 m. to 0.085 m. We have assumed that the inscription was composed of three blocks, each a little more than 1.00 m. long. Height of letters in line 1, 0.09 m.; lines 2 and 3, 0.058 m.; lines 4 and 5, 0.045 m.

Inv. No. 56, Dean III, No. 66, 475; Inv. No. 70, *ibid.*, No. 62, 474; Inv. No. 117, *ibid.*, No. 67, 475.

Line 1: The lower angle of the letter N of *Cornelius* is on the upper edge of frg. 52 b.

This enables us to estimate approximately the number of letters missing in lines 2 and 3 between fragments 52-52 b and fragments 67-117-70. Before the discovery of fragment 869 we had assumed that the lacuna to the left of fragment 56 contained the tribe and filiation of the senior Cornelius Secundus. This assumption is now confirmed by the letters EM ([A]em.) on fragment 869; and the fragment can be assigned with greater probability to this inscription because the top of the letter A appears, properly spaced for the name [M]a[e]cianus, below the M.

Line 2: The name of the wife Maecia made it possible to restore the cognomen Maecianus, for in Corinth, as elsewhere, the cognomen of a son was frequently formed from the mother's *nomen* in this fashion. The discovery of fragment 865, with its letters CIA, makes this reading certain, for the new fragment makes a clear join with the left end of fragment 56 below the letter S in line 1. Dean (No. 66) omits the letter F (*filius*) after Maecianus. The letter is not at all clear, for nothing but a vertical stroke can be seen, but it is spaced properly for F, and there is not sufficient space to make the reading e[t] possible.

Line 3: Because of the spacing between fragments 52 and 67-117-70, we prefer *Cornelia f(ilia)* to *Q. Cornelius*, which is one letter longer. But it is possible that Q. Cornelius Secundus, whose name precedes, had a second cognomen, and that the letters RN of fragment 52 belong to this cognomen. On fragment 865 we find traces of two letters so spaced as to suggest LI, with room for one letter between them and the first letter of fragment 56. For this reason we have restored [Corne]l[i]a, [.] l, *Cleogen[is]*. The last two letters of *Cleogenis* are taken from No. 125. The letters CL, omitted by Dean (No. 66), are only partially legible, but the similarity between Nos. 124 and 125 makes them certain. The two letters before *Cleogenis* are uncertain in both inscriptions. They might be read as DI, D-L, O-L, or with less probability Q-L. Since fragment 865 makes the reading *Secundi Cleogenis* impossible, we have concluded that Cleogenis was the cognomen of a freedwoman Cornelia.

Line 4: Dean (No. 62) reads *M(anus) Aciliu[s]*.

Line 5: Possibly some phrase like *loco a decurionibus dato* should be restored here.

The restoration of this inscription was greatly facilitated by the discovery that its first three lines are duplicated in No. 125. The same names appear in both inscriptions, and in the same order. Only in the letter forms of lines 4 and 5 and in

the size of the marble slabs is a difference perceptible between the two inscriptions. Probably they belonged to similar buildings. The two pieces of No. 125 were found together on the west side of the Lechaëum Road in a building which was erected out of used blocks taken presumably from the building which it replaced (Broneer, *A.J.A.* XXX, 1926, p. 50). We suggest that the Cornelii of our inscription erected the original structure.

On its west and north sides were rooms probably used for shops (cf. Broneer, *ibid.*, p. 53). In No. 124 we find the word *macellum* to corroborate the assumption that one or both inscriptions were associated with this building, and the troublesome letters SCARIO, restored as *piscario*, indicate the nature of the commodities sold here. In plan also the building resembles other known *macella* (cf. Schneider, *R.E. s.v. Macellum*), a central *area* surrounded by a colonnade into which open the shops of the merchants. We venture to call it the *Macellum Piscarium* (cf. de Waele, *A.J.A.* XXXIV, 1930, pp. 453 f.).

Unfortunately the exact provenience of many of the fragments out of which we have constructed No. 124 is unknown. Fragments discovered in 1898 must have come from the neighborhood of the Lechaëum Road, between the north-west corner of the Peribolus of Apollo and Peirene, or from Peirene itself.

One fragment is known to have been found in the court of Peirene and another was found not far north of the Propylaea. It is extremely unlikely that any were found as far north as the *Macellum Piscarium*. Thus the finding spots of Nos. 124 and 125 tend to confirm our suggestion that the inscriptions belonged to different buildings, and since in details of construction the Peribolus of Apollo resembles the *Macellum Piscarium*, and since the two buildings were probably erected about the same time, it is not impossible that No. 124 should be assigned to the Peribolus of Apollo itself. Moreover, in Byzantine times miscellaneous building blocks from the Peribolus were used for repairs in the court of Peirene, just as the house, or monastery, in which No. 125 was found, used blocks from the *Macellum Piscarium*.

The attribution of No. 124 to the Peribolus is strengthened by recent excavations which have brought to light a series of shops opening into it. Cf. de Waele, *Gnomon*, VII, 1931, p. 52. The shops were destroyed, probably during the second half of the first century A.D., at the time when the colonnade was erected about the court.

The only clue to the identity of the persons mentioned in these inscriptions is the association of the two names Maecia and Cornelius. Q. Maecius was a poet some of whose epigrams have been preserved in the Greek Anthology (Geffcken, *R.E. s.v. Maecius* 2). Two of them are addressed to a young man called Cornelius (*Anth. Pal.* V, 116; IX, 411), and a third, a dedication to Isthmian Poseidon (VI, 233), refers to the harbors of Corinth. These verses suggest possibly that Maecius was a resident of Corinth. Beyond these bits of information the poems contain nothing about the life of the poet. The epigrams were not written after 40 A.D., for, with two exceptions

(VI, 33; Planud., 198), they are found in the collection made by Philip (Schmidt and Reitzenstein, *R. E.*, s. v. *Anthologia*, 2385; Cichorius, *Römische Studien*, 341-355). Although the date of the inscriptions cannot be determined precisely, it is probable that they belong to the last years of Augustus or to the reign of Tiberius. But even if Maecius the poet and Maecia the wife of Cornelius were related,—this is not at all certain,—their exact relationship cannot be determined.

The *cognomen* Maecianus is comparatively rare, and when we find it borne by a Cornelius, *legatus legionis VII Geminae Felicis* (*C. I. L.*, II, 2477), the question arises whether an identification of the Corinthian Cornelius Maecianus with the *legatus* is possible. The latter's command can be dated in 79 A. D. It is interesting to note in this connection that three Corinthian inscriptions, possibly erected to one man (Nos. 59, 60; *C. I. L.* III, 554), show that an officer of this legion was highly honored in Corinth. If it were certain that Maecianus, the *legatus*, belonged to the family of the Corinthian Corneli, we should not hesitate to restore in line 3, *D(ecimi) l(iberta)*, for the praenomen of the *legatus* was Decimus.

For another inscription where the names Cornelius and Maecia (Maecius, or Maecianus) appear, see No. 195.

125. Two blocks of white marble used as pavement slabs in a late Roman house south of the Museum. Inv. Nos. 784, 785.



Inv. No. 785



Inv. No. 784

Q CORNELIVS [.] f a e m s e c u n d u s E T
 maecia [.] f uxor eius [.] cornelius secundus maecianus F Q · CORNELIVS
 secundus f cornelia f — — — — — cornelia IIII L · CLEOGENIS
 macellum — — — — — cum piSCARIO ET BILAC — —
 — — — — — decurioNIBVS D — — — —

Inv. No. 784 is now broken into ten pieces. It is complete except at the left end. Height 0.60 m.; width 0.95 m.

Inv. No. 785: height 0.10 m.; width 1.00 m. All surfaces are original except the bottom and the right end.

The thickness of these blocks varies from 0.06 m. to 0.08 m. Since an unbroken marble block (1.16 m. long), found adjacent to Inv. No. 784 in the Roman pavement, appears to have come from the same building as Nos. 784 and 785, we have assumed tentatively that the slabs of the inscription were also 1.16 m. in length. Height of letters in line 1, 0.09 m.; line 2, 0.058 m.; line 3, 0.057 m.; line 4, 0.054 m.; line 5, 0.045 m.

Broneer, *A.J.A.* XXX, 1926, p. 50.

Line 2: Only the tip of the upper horizontal stroke of F is visible. The letter might be T of *et*, except that in the corresponding part of this line in No. 124 there seems to be room for only the one letter F.

Line 3: For comments on the two letters before the name Cleogenis, see No. 124.

Line 4: The end of this line is badly worn, and it is difficult to be sure about the letters B, L, and C. If our reading is correct, the word seems to be *bilacus*, an adjective otherwise unrecorded meaning 'having two cisterns or tanks', formed on the analogy of words like *bigradum*. Tanks or cisterns would not be inappropriate for a *piscarium*.

Line 5: Possibly *a decurionibus dato*. Cf. No. 124.

For commentary, see No. 124.

126^a. A fragment of a blue marble epistyle block, found probably in 1900 on or near the Lechaëum Road, where it is now to be seen. Inv. No. 20.

Height 0.80 m.; width 0.70 m.; thickness 0.50 m. The letter, 0.18 m. high, is on the curved surface.

○

126^b. A fragment of a blue marble epistyle block, found April 17, 1902, near the Peribolus of Apollo. Inv. No. 234.

Height 0.70 m.; width 0.80 m. The block is broken at the back and on all sides. The letters are on the curved surface, 0.18 m. high.

R ///

The second letter is circular. The fragment resembles No. 126^a.

127. A marble fragment found in 1898 between Peirene and Trench III. Inv. No. 39.

Height 0.08 m.; width 0.173 m.; thickness 0.17 m. The face is slightly curved and roughly tooled, as though from an epistyle block. The letters were once about 0.06 m. high.

MA

128. A fragment of a curved white marble entablature with an inscription on the curved face. It is now on the east side of the Lechaëum Road near the Propylaea, probably not far from the place where it was found. Inv. No. 23.

Height 0.26 m.; length 0.29 m.; thickness 0.47 m. Letters 0.065 m. high.

D · S

129. Two marble architrave blocks re-used in the Byzantine façade of Peirene, found in 1899. They are now lying in the north apse of the court. Inv. Nos. 24, 119.

Inv. No. 24: height 0.44 m.; length 2.47 m.; thickness 0.45 m. Broken at both ends. Letters *ca.* 0.076 m. high. This block contained a painted Byzantine inscription over the erased Latin (Meritt, No. 198).

Inv. No. 119: height 0.44 m.; length 1.36 m.; thickness 0.44 m. Broken at both ends. Letters *ca.* 0.076 m. high.

A.J.A. III, 1899, p. 683; *Art and Arch.* XIV, 1922, p. 206.

Inv. No. 24

/// — — /// /// — — — /// /// — ΜΙΥΣ ΠΟΡΤΙCUM

Inv. No. 119

/// /// Ε Δ Ρ Α Ρ Υ Μ Ε Τ Ç /// Ν

The reading given in the inventory for the last seven letters is *-um fecit*. The fact that only traces of letters which were not completely erased are now visible makes certainty difficult. We suggest as a tentative restoration for the first word *exedrarum*.

130. Twelve fragments of white marble revetment found in 1914 and 1915 east of the Agora, either in the Basilica or in the Roman Stoa. Inv. Nos. 583, 594, 718, 722.

Inv. No. 594, fragment *a*: height 0.152 m.; width 0.146 m.; thickness 0.0195 m. The top is original. Letters 0.064 m. high.

Inv. No. 594, fragment *b*: height 0.07 m.; width 0.074 m.; thickness 0.0195 m. The one letter of this fragment is not completely preserved. It was possibly 0.064 m. high like the letters of fragment *a*.

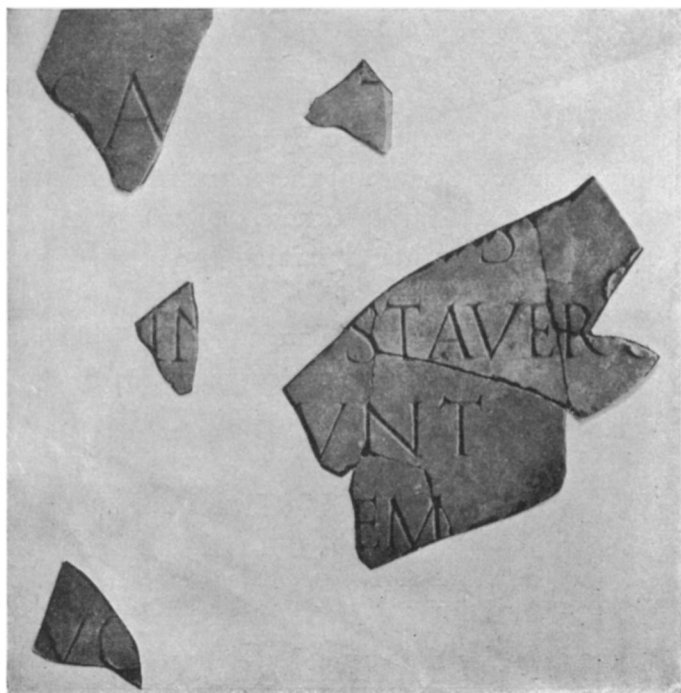
Inv. No. 594, fragment *i*: height 0.08 m.; width 0.107 m.; thickness 0.0195 m. Letters 0.045 m. high.

Inv. No. 718: height 0.097 m.; width 0.048 m.; thickness 0.0195 m. Letters 0.045 m. high.

Inv. No. 594, fragments *c-d-e-f-g-h*-Inv. No. 722: height 0.315 m.; width 0.30 m.; thickness 0.0195 m. Letters 0.045 m. high. To the right of the inscription were rosettes, one of which is partly preserved in fragments *c-d-e*.

Inv. No. 583: height 0.087 m.; width 0.072 m.; thickness 0.0195 m. The letters, one of which was possibly O, are only partially preserved.

Line 1: The position of fragment *b*, on which there is a letter which we have thought might be a T, cannot be determined. It is possibly from another inscription. The letter after A in fragment *a* might be R. We have considered [*Cae*]*sar* as a restoration



No. 130

appropriate for an inscription on the walls of the Julian Basilica, but these letters may also be a part of the name of one of the benefactors who paid the cost of the revetment. Neither fragment *a* nor fragment *b* makes any join with the body of the inscription below.

Lines 2-5: The right side of the inscription is here preserved.

Lines 2-3: Before the S in each of these lines the marble is preserved in such a way as to leave little doubt as to the preceding letter. It was V in each case.

The restorations are largely *exempli gratia*, based upon the word *crustaver(unt)*, which seems certain. To *crustaver(unt)* we have joined conjecturally fragment 718 (IN). From the use of the plural we infer that two or more individuals joined in the gift; possibly Corinthian duumvirs were named. The restoration of *ornaverunt* in line 4 is by way of example to emphasize the idea implicit in *crustaverunt*. Other words of different meaning might be substituted. In the line below [*eid*]*em*, we should possibly expect some word like *dedicaverunt* or *probaverunt*.

In inscriptions we find revetment described as *incrustatione marm.* and also as *crustas supra parietem* (Dessau, 5447, 7870). In Pliny's discussion of the use of marble for revetment (*N. H.* xxxvi, 47-53) the word *crustae* is used. The verb *crusto* was probably used in another Corinthian inscription to describe the revetment of Peirene (No. 136 b).

The lettering is very similar to that found in the *Laribus Augustis* dedication (No. 13), and it is not improbable that both were cut at the time when the Julian Basilica was erected.

131. A *poros* architrave block found June 15, 1908, built into a late wall at the west end of the Agora, where it may still be seen. Inv. No. 505.

Height 0.545 m.; length 1.55 m.; thickness from 0.49 m. to 0.55 m. The left end is original. Traces of cement stucco are visible. Letters 0.12 m. high.

Dean II, No. 9, 169, fig. 5.

CN BABBIVS PHILINVS

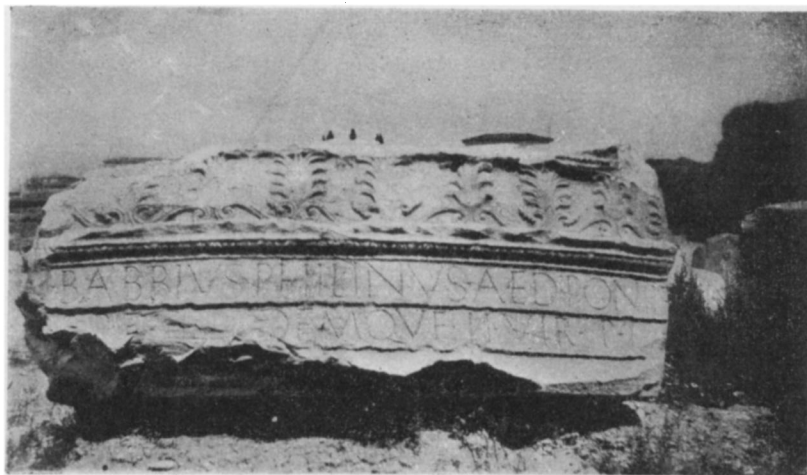
For Cn. Babbius Philinus, see Nos. 2, 3, 98-101, and 132.

The building from which this *poros* block came has not been identified. Roman buildings of *poros* and Latin inscriptions on *poros* (cf. No. 45) belong to the early years of the colony.

132. A marble epistyle block from a round building found in June, 1907, in the Agora a few metres northeast of St. John's. It is now lying near the place where it was found. Inv. No. 428.

Height 0.45 m.; length 1.70 m.; thickness 0.658 m. There is an anathyrosis at both ends. Letters 0.08 m. and 0.07 m. high.

Robinson, *A.J.A.* XII, 1908, p. 67; Dean II, No. 7, 168, fig. 3; *R. Arch.* X, 1919, p. 400, No. 3.



No. 132

CN · BABBIVS · PHILINVS · AED · PONTIFEX
d · § · P · F · Ç IDEMQVE · II VIR · P ·

[C]n. Babbius Philinus aed(ilis) pontif[ex]

[d(e)] §(ua) p(ecunia) f(aciendum) ç(uravit), idemque II vir p(robavit).

The building to which this epistyle block belonged was probably situated near St. John's church. Possibly it sheltered the statue of Poseidon and the dolphin mentioned by Pausanias, II, 2, 8, as one of the sights of the agora. That Babbius was interested in this deity may be seen from his two dedications to Neptune (Nos. 2 and 3), one of which was also found not far from St. John's.

Since Babbius's name is found on four architectural fragments (Nos. 99, 100, 131), we may conclude that his benefactions were an important factor in the beautification of the colony. In return for his generous gifts, the colony made him *pontifex* and *duumvir*.

Since none of the inscriptions of Babbius gives his father's name, it is probable that he was a freedman. The *cognomen* betrays his Greek origin. The name Babbius is rare.

It is noteworthy that in Corinth, as in other colonies of Caesar, freedmen were allowed to hold municipal offices and priesthoods (cf. *C.I.L.* II, Supp., No. 5439, CV). Evidence for the holding of office by freedmen has been found only in places outside of Italy. One instance comes from Carthage, which was colonized at the same time as Corinth (*C. I. L.* X, 6104; cf. Mommsen, *St. R.* III, 452, note 4). Apparently the privilege was of short duration.

133. An epistyle block found in the Byzantine Ramp north of the Propylaea, May 21, 1907, near which place it may now be seen. Inv. No. 406.

Height 0.345 m.; length 1.085 m.; thickness 0.60 m. Letters 0.08 m. high.

NT

134. A white marble fragment. Inv. No. 493.

Height 0.15 m.; width 0.17 m.; thickness 0.06 m. It is broken at the back and on all sides. The surface is rough and convex as though it were a part of an epistyle block. Letter 0.09 m. high.

N

135. A marble revetment slab. Inv. No. 761.

Height 0.105 m.; length 0.325 m.; thickness 0.015 m. Broken on all sides. Letters 0.045 m. high.



No. 135

///

S · D · S

iDEMQUE PRObavit

Line 2: *d(e) s(ua) [p(ecunia)]*. The meaning of the first S is uncertain.

136^a. A fragment of a thin slab of white marble found in the Byzantine church built into the Court of Peirene, June 3, 1898. Inv. No. 334.

Height 0.17 m.; width 0.16 m.; thickness 0.035 m. Possibly the left edge is original.

Letters *ca.* 0.04 m. high.

Richardson, *A.J.A.* IV, 1900, pp. 215 f.; cf. *A.J.A.* II, 1898, p. 235; *C.I.L.* III, 14405^a.

—AN

PIRENe

The name *Piren[e]* identifies the building to which this fragment once belonged.

136^b. A fragment of a thin marble slab found in 1898 between Trench III and Peirene. Inv. No. 94.

Height 0.185 m.; width 0.165 m.; thickness 0.033 m. Letters 0.037 m. high.

/// TISF
cruSTAVit



No. 136^b

Line 1: The reading is difficult and uncertain.

Line 2: See below.

136^c. A fragment of a thin marble slab found in one of the early campaigns. Inv. No. 104.

Height 0.24 m.; width 0.112 m.; thickness 0.033 m. The left edge is original. Letters 0.04 m. high.

A

M

LQ

136^d. A fragment of a thin marble slab found in one of the early campaigns. Inv. No. 40.

Height 0.235 m.; width 0.12 m.; thickness 0.033 m. The left edge is original. Letter S of the first line 0.065 m. high.

S

§

136°. A fragment of a thin marble slab found in one of the early campaigns. Inv. No. 95.

Height 0.22 m.; width 0.175 m.; thickness 0.033 m. Broken on all sides. Letters 0.053 m. and 0.05 m. high.

GO

ON 

 TO

Line 2: The last letter is circular.

Line 3: A horizontal stroke like that of T, E, or F is visible before T.

136'. Two fragments of a thin marble slab, one of which was found in 1898, the other in one of the early campaigns. Inv. Nos. 323-90.

Height 0.177 m.; width 0.20 m.; thickness 0.035 m. Broken on all sides. Letters 0.058 m. and 0.053 m. high.

 S .

T · AN

Line 1: The first letter has a horizontal stroke like the lower bar of E.

We have grouped these fragments under one number because of their general similarity in marble, thickness, and letter forms. Although their backs are rough, they seem to be revetment slabs, and as several were found in or near Peirene, it is possible that some of them belong to the first marble period of the spring. Richardson suggested (*l. cit.*) that the fragment bearing the word *Piren[e]* was a piece of revetment. This hypothesis receives confirmation from fragment *b*, which bears the letters STAV, clearly a part of the word *crustavit*, or *crustaverunt*. For a parallel and for comments on the use of this word, see No. 130, another inscription on revetment.

We think that fragments lettered *a* and *b* probably belong to an inscription placed on the walls of the Court of Peirene. About the others there is uncertainty. Their exact provenience is unknown, and several buildings may have been covered with similar revetment. In fact a similar slab of inscribed revetment was found in the Theatre (No. 224).

137. A large marble block found in a Byzantine tomb east of St. John's, June 21, 1907, near which place it may now be seen. Inv. No. 434.

Height 0.52 m.; length 0.71 m.; thickness 0.245 m. The block is broken at the bottom and partially on the right side. There is an anathyrosis on each end. On the top, dowel, pry, and clamp holes are visible, and there is a pour channel on the reverse. Letters 0.064 m. high.

COS

The three letters are alone in the upper left-hand corner, showing that the

rest of the inscription was on adjacent blocks, to the left and probably on the tier above. Possibly the date of the building was indicated, — — — — — — — *co(n)s(ulibus)*.

MISCELLANEOUS INSCRIPTIONS

138. A white marble plaque found in 1898 near the west buttress of the Propylaea. Inv. No. 88.

Height 0.222 m.; width 0.298 m.; thickness 0.025 m. The surface is much weathered and discolored. Letters from 0.043 m. to 0.03 m. high.

Dean III, No. 64, 475.

V · CLODIA · POLLA
SIBI · ET
CLODIAE BRACTICE
aviae ET LIBERIS SVIS

Line 1: The letter V (*viva*) was omitted by Dean.

Line 2: *Dractice* (Dean).

Line 4: The first word was short, and at times we have thought that traces of the word *aviae* were visible.

For the names Clodius and Clodia at Corinth, see No. 9.

139. A marble block in two pieces, found March 11, 1909, in the wall of a house opposite St. Anne's. It had been seen and copied by Skias. Inv. No. 495.

Height 0.33 m.; width 0.40 m.; thickness 0.195 m. The block is broken only at the left. Letters from 0.055 m. to 0.325 m. high.

Skias, 'Εφ. 'Αρχ. 1893, p. 116; *C.I.L.* III, 13692.

v domitia · SATVRNI
la sibi et TALLIAE · POLLAE
— — — et — — — LIO · ATHENAEO · VIRO · SVO
et — — — — — AE · F · POSTERISQVE · SVIS ·



No. 139

Line 1: The name Domitia Saturnila was suggested to us by a Greek inscription found in Corinth (*I.G.* IV, 398). An important Corinthian family of Domitii is known from its Delphian connections (Bourguet, *De rebus Delphicis*, 24 ff.).

Line 3: In addition to some word denoting the relationship between Saturnila and Tallia Polla, possibly *matri*, there is room only for a short nomen before

Athenaeo. As the lower horizontal stroke of an L is visible on the edge of the stone, we suggest tentatively the name [*C. Ju*]/*io*. For the name Athenaeus, see the Greek inscription (Meritt, No. 71), where only the final *sigma* of the *nomen* is preserved. He was probably a sculptor; but whether the sculptor Athenaeus was the husband of Domitia is uncertain.

Line 4: F (*filiae*). Possibly the daughter's name was Julia Polla.

140. A fragment of a white marble block found in 1910 in the Peribolus of Apollo. Inv. No. 519.

Height 0.36 m.; width 0.14 m.; thickness 0.51 m. The bottom and a part of the left edge are original. Letters 0.031 m. high.

— — — — *///* D

— — — DIAE

— I · VALERI

— eT · LIBERTI

The name Valerius is fairly common at Corinth (cf. Nos. 168, 169; *C.I.L.* III, 13693).

141. A fragment of a white marble slab found June 7, 1904, in the West Shops. Inv. No. 380.

Height 0.187 m.; width 0.125 m.; thickness 0.07 m. The top and the left side are original. Letters 0.03 m. high.



No. 141

V · M · CA — — —

SIBI · ET — — uxori

ET · M ca — — f

ET · CA — — — f posterisque suis





Line 1: V (*vivus*).

142. A fragment of a slab known only from a photograph made in 1898. Inv. No. 394.

The bottom is original.

Line 1: Possibly ITA.

Line 2: Possibly *Florae*.

— — — —  — — — — — — — — — —
 — —  ORAE — — — — — — — — — —
 —  VNALI · ET · — — — — et posteris
 eoRVM ET · LIBERTis libertabusque
 —  MA · F · V · POM — — — — — — — — — —

Line 3: Possibly [*Nep*]*tunali*.

Line 5: The first four letters are very faint and we do not feel at all sure that we have read them correctly. Possibly the letter which we have copied as A was E. We suggest alternative restorations, *exempli gratia*: [*filia infelicis*]*sima f(ecit) v(iva) Pom[peia]* or [*matri piis*]*sim(a) f(ecit) v(iva) Pom[peia]*.

The inscription seems to have been erected by a woman, and of the few names beginning with Pom-, Pompeius is the only one found at Corinth. A Pompeius Claudianus was Isthmian Hellanodices in the second century A.D. (Meritt, No. 15), and Cn. Pompeius Zosimus is known from an inscription found in Thespieae (*S.E.G.* III, 334).

143. A marble slab found in one of the early campaigns. Inv. No. 166.



Height 0.09 m.; width 0.093 m.; thickness 0.023 m. Letters 0.023 m. and 0.016 m. high.

(?) uxORIS EIVS
 post obITVM
 — — — — TAEQ SYae

Line 3: The letters under which we have placed dots are uncertain.

144. A marble slab found in 1898. Inv. No. 100.

Height 0.19 m.; width 0.25 m.; thickness 0.04 m. The right edge is original. The letters are 0.04 m. high except in the last line where they are not completely preserved.

— — —  AE · ET · V ·
 — — pOST OBITVM ·
 — — — —  NATA F



No. 144

Line 3: The last letter may be E, *-natae*.

145. A marble slab found in 1901. Inv. No. 150.

Height 0.16 m.; width 0.17 m.; thickness 0.05 m. Letters 0.03 m. and 0.023 m. high.

— — VMIVS
 (?) siϐI ET Fili—
 §

Line 2: The first letter is possibly R, *e.g.* *uxori*, *matri*, *sorori*.

Line 3: The last letter may be E or F.

146. Two fragments of a blue streaked marble base found in the early campaigns. Inv. Nos. 81-122.

Height 0.30 m.; width *ca.* 0.25 m.; thickness 0.11 m. The left edge is original.

Letters 0.045 m. and 0.04 m. high.

L · MAR — — —
 VXori

Since there was an important family of L. Marii in Corinth, it is possible that the name Marius should be restored in the first line (No. 56).

147. A fragment of a marble slab found in 1901 in the Northwest Stoa. Inv. No. 162.

Height 0.115 m.; width 0.22 m.; thickness 0.06 m. The back is rough and the stone is broken on all sides. Letters *ca.* 0.055 m. high.

VXORi
 p.

148. A fragment of a marble slab found May 27, 1902, in the shops on the Lechaëum Road. Inv. No. 258.

Height 0.12 m.; width 0.21 m.; thickness 0.07 m. Broken on all sides. Letters 0.037 m. high.

|||| ||| ||| |||
 (?) uxORI · SVAE ·

149. A fragment of an Acrocorinthian limestone base, found April 13, 1908, in a Byzantine house below the road to Sicyon. Inv. No. 462.

Height 0.25 m.; width 0.16 m.; thickness 0.15 m. The top and right side are original. Letters 0.055 m. and 0.045 m. high.

— — — — IAE
 — — — — RIP

Line 2: The last letter may be B.

150. A fragment of an opisthographic bluish marble slab found July 23, 1915, in the Julian Basilica east of the Agora. Inv. No. 729.

Height 0.165 m.; width 0.146 m.; thickness 0.047 m. Letter **S** of obverse 0.046 m. high; others not completely preserved. Letters of reverse 0.041 m. and 0.038 m. high. Right side of obverse and left side of reverse probably original.

Obverse	Reverse
— — — — Λ	MA — — — —
— — — — S ·	VXor — — — —
— — — — 	SAE — — — —

Reverse, line 3: The **E** may be **F**.

151. The bottom of a white marble slab found in April, 1896, east of the Agora. Inv. No. 294.

Height 0.169 m.; width 0.242 m.; thickness from 0.029 m. to 0.017 m. Bottom only original. Letters from 0.032 m. to 0.027 m. high.

rasura
libertis libertabu**SQVE** · **SVIS** · **ET** · posteris
Ϸ(?)

152. A fragment of a marble slab found in June, 1904. Inv. No. 377. Not seen by the editors.

Height 0.075 m.; width 0.13 m.; thickness 0.03 m. Letters 0.034 m. high.

ΛIBEPT

Probably a Greek workman in writing the word *liberti* inadvertently used the Greek letters *lambda* and *rho* for **Λ** and **R**.

153. A broken slab of white marble found May 24, 1915, east of the Agora. Inv. No. 659.

Height 0.22 m.; width 0.25 m.; thickness 0.086 m. The right edge is original. Letters 0.026 m. and 0.02 m. high.

— — — — **O**
— — **sALVE**
— — — **NHI**
— — — **E**

154. A small fragment of a marble block found March 20, 1902, west of the Agora. Inv. No. 252.

Height 0.18 m.; width 0.15 m.; thickness 0.13 m. The right edge is original. Letters 0.035 m. high.

AMICVS

155. A fragment found April 9, 1898, known only from a copy in the journal of the excavations. Inv. No. 332.

(?) IVIVLAR

SVIS

156. A marble fragment. Inv. No. 868.

Height 0.125 m.; width 0.16 m.; thickness 0.12 m. Letters of the second line 0.016 m. high. The others are only partially preserved.

doM!T!A

PARENTibus

The first line is not at all certain.

157. A fragment of blue marble revetment. Inv. No. 922.

Height 0.13 m.; width 0.09 m.; thickness 0.012 m. Letters 0.034 m. high.

— — — RM — —

— — — SIBI

memORIAE—

158. A broken marble slab found in one of the early campaigns. Inv. No. 112.

Height 0.15 m.; width 0.21 m.; thickness 0.03 m. Letters 0.042 m. high.

QVINT — —

AE · M · F · T

—  V — —

Line 3: The first letter may be E, F, or T.

159. A marble fragment found in 1902 during the excavation of the Northwest Stoa. Inv. No. 233.

Height 0.51 m.; width 0.25 m.; thickness 0.135 m. The top and the left side are partly original. Letters 0.055 m. and 0.04 m. high.

CLAudiae (?)

QV — — —

160. A broken marble slab found in one of the early campaigns. Inv. No. 109.

Height 0.045 m.; width 0.115 m.; thickness 0.03 m. Letters not completely preserved *ca.* 0.03 m. high.

Dean III, No. 65, 475.

clQDIA

For the names Clodia and Clodius, see Nos. 9 and 138.

161. Two fragments of a marble slab found in one of the early campaigns. Inv. No. 107.

Fragment *a*: known only from a squeeze.

Fragment *b*: height 0.17 m.; width 0.10 m.; thickness 0.04 m. The upper left-hand corner has been broken off since it was catalogued. Letters 0.032 m. high.

Fragment *a* contains two broken letters from each of two lines, none of which is at all certain.

Fragment *b*

///

T · C!

DV

P S

162. A broken marble slab found in one of the early campaigns. Inv. No. 66. Height 0.20 m.; width 0.20 m.; thickness 0.065 m. Letters 0.065 m. high.

FAVSt — —

/// D ///

Line 2: The first letter is either L or I.

163. A broken slab of white marble found July 8, 1915, in the east aisle of the Julian Basilica east of the Agora. Inv. No. 710.

Height 0.257 m.; width 0.198 m.; thickness 0.048 m. All surfaces original except the right side. Letters 0.065 m. and 0.052 m. high.

C · SER — — —

RVF — — —

The Servilii were an important Corinthian family (Fox, 100, Nos. 13 f.; cf. *I. G.* IV, 442), and some of them bore the name Gaius. Possibly the first line should be restored *Servilio*.

164. Two fragments of a marble plaque found in 1902 and 1903 in the Theatre. Inv. Nos. 250-354.

Height 0.21 m.; width 0.22 m.; thickness 0.025 m. On the left there is a moulding, and at the top a slight bevel. The other sides are broken. Letters 0.07 m. and 0.06 m. high.

M · FVlvio (?)

COR — — —

In a list of Isthmian Hellanodicae (Meritt, No. 18) we find the name M. Φουλβί[ου]. The man whose name appears in our inscription probably belonged to the Roman tribe Cornelia.

165. A marble fragment found in one of the early campaigns. Inv. No. 313. Height 0.125 m.; width 0.113 m.; thickness 0.065 m. The top and right edges are original.

— — — — M · F ·

M(arci) f(ilio).

166. An inscribed fragment found in 1898, known only from a photograph. Inv. No. 395.

— — — — tl · F · Aem

[*T*]i(berii) f(ilio) A[em(ilia tribu)].

167. A white marble slab. Inv. No. 759. Height 0.215 m.; width 0.25 m.; thickness 0.06 m. Letters 0.078 m. high.

M · TI — —

|||| ||||

Line 2: The first letter may be either I or L; the second E or F.

168. A fragment of bluish white marble found near Temple E in 1901. Inv. No. 151.

Height 0.195 m.; width 0.25 m.; thickness 0.09 m. The top is original. Letters 0.06 m. high.

VALerio(?)

L F AEM

Line 2: *L. f(ilio), Aem(ilia tribu).* The last three letters are now broken off. For a L. Valerius at Corinth, see *C. I. L.* III, 13,693.

169. A broken slab of white marble found June 11, 1915, east of the Agora. Inv. No. 694.

Height 0.185 m.; width 0.105 m.; thickness 0.044 m. The right edge is original. Letters 0.031 m. high.

cLEANDR —

VALER · P · P

P

A P. Memmius Cleander was *duovir quinquennalis* in 67 A.D. at the time of Nero's visit (Fox, 114 f., Nos. 58 f.).

170. A block of bluish marble found May 24, 1907. Inv. No. 407. Height 0.12 m.; width 0.34 m.; thickness 0.12 m. Letters 0.03 m. high.

— — |||| · AVReam — —

— CORONAM — — —

171. A marble block found July 20, 1905, south of St. John's. Inv. No. 386. Height 0.15 m.; width 0.35 m.; thickness 0.15 m. The top is original. Letters 0.045 m. high.

aNTONin — —

AVR ·  — —

172. A white marble slab found May 23, 1904. Inv. No. 373. Height 0.20 m.; width 0.145 m.; thickness 0.033 m. The left edge is preserved and the back is rough. Letters from 0.032 m. to 0.026 m. high.
Dean III, No. 70, 476.

rasura

AVRE~~Λ~~ — —

MAXIM — —

AVRELY — —

aVRE~~Λ~~ — —



No. 172

Although the erasure and the names suggest a dedication to members of some Imperial family, possibly Diocletian and his colleagues, a satisfactory restoration is difficult to suggest, and the general appearance of the stone seems to indicate an earlier date and a more humble purpose, a list of names erected for some unknown reason.

173. Three pieces of a white marble slab, found in November, 1914, and July, 1915, east of the Agora. Inv. Nos. 589-723, 590.

Inv. Nos. 589-723: Height 0.145 m.; width 0.195 m.; 0.042 m. thick.

Inv. No. 590: Height 0.078 m.; width 0.05 m.; thickness 0.041 m. Letters from 0.036 m. to 0.028 m. high.

aurELIVS · R

ATTALVS

Inv. Nos. 589-723

Y~~Σ~~ · ZOSImus



Inv. No. 590

— — — VS

— — — P 

Although Zosimus is a common name, the only known Corinthian Zosimus was Cn. Pompeius, twice herald of the Mouseia under the Antonines, Κορίνθιος καὶ

Θεσπιεύς (*I.G.* VII, 1773; *S.E.G.* III, 334). Two non-Corinthians, Zosimus (Broneer, Acrocorinth, No. 5) and Zosime (*I.G.* IV, 379; Broneer, *l.cit.*, No. 7 e), left their names in Upper Peirene.

174. A marble fragment found in 1900 in the steps north of the Propylaea. Inv. No. 308.

Height 0.125 m.; width 0.20 m.; thickness 0.05 m. The bottom is original. There is a moulding like that of No. 100 on the back. Letters 0.03 m. high.

— — IVS · C · ΤΥ
— — cALENDIO ·

Line 2: For the name Calendio, see Dessau, 8082 a, spelled Kalendio in 5140 a. Possibly Nos. 100 and 174 are from the same inscription.

175. A fragment of white marble revetment found in 1910 in the village. Inv. No. 508.

Height 0.109 m.; width 0.10 m.; thickness 0.024 m. The top is probably original. Letters from 0.036 m. to 0.026 m. high.

CATHE
FAVSTO

The name Faustus appears possibly in No. 162 *supra*.

176. A fragment of purplish gray marble revetment found east of the Agora in 1914. Inv. No. 599.

Height 0.18 m.; width 0.14 m.; thickness 0.03 m. The top and the left edge are original. Letters 0.058 m. high.

Q · F — — —

177. A marble fragment found near the northwest corner of the Agora, April 22, 1903. Inv. No. 342.



— — — C I O
— M · P R O N
— — — Ç O //

No. 177

Height 0.22 m.; width 0.16 m.; thickness 0.14 m. The top and the right side are original. Letters 0.03 m. high.

Line 2: *M(arci) pron(epoti) (?)*.

Line 3: The first letter may be a G.

178. A broken marble slab found on the Acrocorinth on the plateau south of the summit, April 23, 1901. Inv. No. 159.

Height 0.075 m.; width 0.09 m.; thickness 0.037 m. Letters 0.027 m. high.

— — RA  — —
eT · C · IVli —



179. A broken marble slab found March 31, 1902, in the Northwest Stoa. Inv. No. 180.

Height 0.195 m.; width 0.22 m.; thickness 0.037 m. Letters 0.053 m. high.

— — — A
(?) jVNIO





180. A piece of white marble revetment. Inv. No. 856.

Height 0.125 m.; width 0.19 m.; thickness 0.028 m. Letters 0.032 m., except Y which is higher.

— — — — POLYAENO
— — — — TINO · M · M  

A C. Julius Polyaenus was duumvir of Corinth under Nero (Fox, 113, Nos. 56 f.; *B. M. C. Cor.*, 70, Nos. 564-566). The same man apparently held an office at Sicyon (Münsterberg, *Beiblatt*, XVIII, 309). A later member of the family was Isthmian Hellanodices during the second century (Meritt, No. 15).

181. A broken marble slab found in one of the early campaigns. Inv. No. 364. Height 0.20 m.; width 0.18 m.; thickness 0.05 m. Letters of the second line 0.05 m. high. The others are not completely preserved.

Q M
aLEXANDRIA
   

Line 1: The M is to the right of a moulding which divides the block vertically. It apparently has no connection with the letters to the left.

Line 2: The final A is carved on the moulding. A ligature is used for ND.

Line 3: The last letter may be *E or F.

182. A piece of marble revetment found April 1, 1902, at the east end of the Northwest Stoa. Inv. No. 183.

Height 0.185 m.; width 0.085 m.; thickness 0.03 m. Letters 0.035 m. high.

— — ENEŞ

— — ENT

(?) b M

For similar pieces of revetment found in the region of the Northwest Stoa, see Nos. 18 and 183.

183. A fragment of marble revetment found May 10, 1901, near the vaulted Northwest Shop. Inv. No. 142.

Height 0.14 m.; width 0.15 m.; thickness 0.03 m. Letters 0.04 m. high.

— — NEŞ

— —  ENS

See No. 182.

184. A marble slab found during the excavations of 1900 in the vaulted Northwest Shop. Inv. No. 101.

Height 0.15 m.; width 0.15 m.; thickness 0.055 m. Letters 0.035 m. high.

rasura


ABIDIO  — —

qYE NVM — —

Line 1: Possibly [S]*abidio* F — —

Line 2: A Numisius is known to us from a bilingual epitaph (Meritt, No. 130).

185. A fragmentary inscription found in May, 1896, in Trench IX south of the Agora, known only from a description in an excavation note-book. Inv. No. 288.

VIV  — —

TABERNAS (?)

AOR — — —

186. A fragment of veined marble found April 20, 1915, east of the Agora. Inv. No. 635.

Height 0.195 m.; width 0.205 m.; thickness 0.12 m. The top is original. Letters I and T, 0.058 m. high; others 0.05 m. high.

— — INSTI — —

The abbreviation INST, possibly for the name Insteius, appears on coins of Corinth under Augustus (Fox, 98 f.; Nos. 3-6; *B. M. C. Cor.*, 64, No. 525).

187. A fragment of white marble revetment found Nov. 30, 1914, in the Roman Stoa east of the Agora. Inv. No. 605.

Height 0.07 m.; width 0.12 m.; thickness 0.0125 m. Letters 0.053 m. high.

— — — RNIYs

Of the names found at Corinth, Calpurnius and Caesernius might be restored here.

188. A white marble block found April 19, 1915, east of the Agora. Inv. No. 620.

Height 0.11 m.; width 0.13 m.; thickness 0.06 m. The top with a moulding and the rear face are original. Letters 0.05 m. high.

— — — IVS · ST

189. A broken marble slab found July 26, 1910. Inv. No. 532.

Height 0.15 m.; width 0.11 m.; thickness 0.035 m. Letters 0.055 m. high.

VI

OPT

///

Line 2: The first letter is L or E.

190. A marble slab found in one of the early campaigns. Inv. No. 59.

Height 0.20 m.; width 0.29 m.; thickness 0.05 m. Letters 0.06 m. high.

AEC

191. A marble fragment found in 1902 near the stylobate of the Northwest Stoa. Inv. No. 184.

Height 0.055 m.; width 0.07 m.; thickness 0.055 m. Letters 0.033 m. high.

pROV · Achaiae (?)

192. A piece of a gray marble slab found May 4, 1908. Inv. No. 478.

Height 0.22 m.; width 0.235 m.; thickness 0.35 m. The top is original. Letters 0.065 m. high.

— — CIA ·

193. A triangular tripod base of *poros* of the Greek period found above the Sacred Spring. Inv. No. 31.

Letters 0.035 m. high, cut on the lower scotia of the moulding, near one corner of the base.

Richardson, *A.J.A.* VI, 1902, p. 318.

NER

There are no traces of other letters. This apparently meaningless inscription seems to have been cut on a Greek monument which protruded above the level of the Roman Agora.

194. A fragment of white marble found May 14, 1909. Inv. No. 503.

Height 0.14 m.; width 0.10 m.; thickness 0.07 m. The right side is partially original.

Letters of the first line *ca.* 0.015 m. high, the others *ca.* 0.05 m.

— — IVS

—  CE

195. A broken block of white marble found July 10, 1915, in the southwest corner of the Julian Basilica east of the Agora. Inv. No. 713.

Height 0.28 m.; width 0.17 m.; thickness 0.08 m. The letters of the first three lines are 0.048 m. high, those of the fourth line, 0.034 m.

—  M — —

corNELI —

— mAEÇia

— — MI — —

Line 1: The first letter may be S or B.

The letter forms and the names Cornelius and Maecia recall Nos. 124 and 125.

196. A large block of white marble found Nov. 2, 1900, in the neighborhood of the vaulted Northwest Shop, now lying near where it was found. Inv. No. 33.

Height 0.57 m.; width 0.90 m.; thickness 0.41 m. The inscription is nearly all effaced.

Letters 0.07 m. high.

— — MiVS

197. A block of light blue marble found in March, 1902, east of the scarpd rock south of the museum. Inv. No. 172.

Height 0.10 m.; width 0.14 m.; thickness 0.11 m. The top is original and the surface is tooled. Letters 0.05 m. high.

 A 

First letter: P, B, or R; last letter: E or F. The marble of this fragment resembles that of No. 16, a dedication to Agrippa.

198. A piece of grayish white marble found April 15, 1908. Inv. No. 472.
Height 0.14 m.; width 0.20 m.; thickness 0.07 m. There is a dowel hole in the upper surface, which is roughly tooled. Letters 0.05 m. high.

— — !ADAE

The name Alexiades (Nos. 65, 66) suggests itself.

199^a. A fragment of white marble found in July, 1925, south of the Museum.
Inv. No. 767.

Height 0.175 m.; width 0.145 m.; thickness 0.065 m. Letters 0.04 m. high.

/// ///

PECVnia sua (?)

199^b. A fragment of white marble found with No. 199 a and similar to it.
Inv. No. 768.

Height 0.125 m.; width 0.105 m.; thickness 0.065 m. Letters *ca.* 0.055 m. high.

///

!A

200. A fragment of gray marble. Inv. No. 756.
Height 0.12 m.; width 0.115 m.; thickness 0.105 m. The right edge and the top are original. Letters from 0.06 m. to 0.025 m. high.

(?) maRTIAE

201. A white marble slab found in one of the early campaigns. Inv. No. 45.
Height 0.102 m.; width 0.17 m.; thickness 0.068 m. The top is original. Letters 0.033 m. high.

PONTifex (?)

202. A broken white marble slab found Nov. 11, 1914, east of the Agora.
Inv. No. 580.

Height 0.127 m.; width 0.165 m.; thickness 0.035 m. Letters 0.058 m. high.

/// ///

(?) trib mil leg — II X Vir stl iud (?)

Line 1: The first letter may be X.

Line 2: Above the letters II is a transverse bar which extends farther to the left. The number therefore is not complete.

203. A piece of white marble found Nov. 19, 1914, east of the Agora. Inv. No. 591.

Height 0.14 m.; width 0.12 m.; thickness 0.065 m. Letters 0.032 m. high.

(?) dinipPO · Π viro

204. A fragment of white marble revetment. Inv. No. 488.

Height 0.11 m.; width 0.165 m.; thickness 0.022 m. Letters 0.052 m. high.

OLYMP — —

205. A fragment of white marble found Nov. 20, 1914, east of the Agora. Inv. No. 592.

Height 0.12 m.; width 0.18 m.; thickness 0.031 m. Letters 0.043 m. high.

P · P

This comes from the end of an inscription.

206. A fragment of white marble found Dec. 4, 1914, east of the Agora. Inv. No. 610.

Height 0.135 m.; width 0.10 m.; thickness 0.039 m. The left edge is original. Letters 0.025 m. and 0.0275 m. high.

P · Puticio

CAM — — —

P PVTicius

For Puticii at Corinth, see No. 106. We have conjecturally restored Puticius rather than Publicius, another honored name in Corinth (Fox, 108 f., Nos. 38-41), because the Puticii bore the name Publius.

207. Two revetment fragments of bluish white marble found June 18, 1915, in the north aisle of the Julian Basilica east of the Agora. Inv. No. 704.

Height 0.228 m.; width 0.26 m.; thickness 0.026 m. Letters of second line 0.055 m. high.

— ÇA — — —

— ORBEM —

resTITVȚor

208. A fragment of white marble found in the Peribolus of Apollo in 1910. Inv. No. 517.

Height 0.18 m.; width 0.26 m.; thickness 0.05 m. The top is probably original. Letters 0.09 m. high, except the T, which extends above the others.

/// NTH ///

The first letter seems not to be an I, which prevents our restoring *Corinthi*.

209. A broken white marble slab found Nov. 14, 1914, near the north end of the Lechaëum Road Shops. Inv. No. 578.

Height 0.188 m.; width 0.195 m.; thickness 0.05 m. The top and the left edge are original. Letters 0.08 m. high.

TI — — —

This is possibly from a dedication to some Ti. Claudius.

210. A fragment of white marble revetment found Oct. 30, 1914, east of the Agora. Inv. No. 573.

Height 0.18 m.; width 0.17 m.; thickness 0.03 m. Letters 0.054 m. high.

— — — IDY — —
— — VD · IY — —

211. A fragment of white marble found May 31, 1915, east of the Agora. Inv. No. 665.

Height 0.155 m.; width 0.19 m.; thickness 0.035 m. The surface is poorly tooled with a toothed chisel, and there is a moulding at the top, which is probably original. Letters only partially preserved.

— — RTV — —

212. A fragment of white marble revetment found June 4, 1915, east of the Agora. Inv. No. 676.

Height 0.128 m.; width 0.235 m.; thickness 0.027 m. The top is original. Letters only partially preserved.

— — — F · ███

The second letter may be P, B, or R.

213. A chip of white marble found June 17, 1915, near the large *poros* column at the east end of the Agora. Inv. No. 702.

Height 0.185 m.; width 0.072 m.; thickness 0.104 m. The surface is roughly tooled. The letters are from the end of an inscription. They are *ca.* 0.045 m. high.

B · F ███

214. A fragment of a white marble base found June 8, 1915, in the Julian Basilica east of the Agora. Inv. No. 689.

Height 0.44 m.; width 0.205 m.; thickness 0.15 m. The upper part of the base is inscribed. There is below the inscription a flower design carved in relief. Letters 0.031 m. high.

/// OM --

ROSC --

d S · P ·

Line 2: The name may be Roscius.

Line 3: [d(e)] s(ua) p(ecunia).

215. A fragment of white marble found May 18, 1915, east of the Agora. Inv. No. 651.

Height 0.175 m.; width 0.085 m.; thickness 0.07 m. The surface was finished with a toothed chisel. Letters 0.041 m. high.

-- //

B · OR

Possibly [equo pu]b. or[nato], or [decurionali]b. or[namentis].

216. A marble slab found in 1898. Inv. No. 89.

Height 0.13 m.; width 0.16 m.; thickness 0.063 m. Letters 0.038 m. high.

PRAE

217. A marble block found in one of the early campaigns. Inv. No. 115.

Height 0.35 m.; width 0.24 m.; thickness 0.15 m. Letters *ca.* 0.11 m., 0.048 m., and 0.04 m. high. The left edge is original.

C -- --

Q -- --

M -- --

218. A fragment of white marble found April 20, 1915, east of the Agora. Inv. No. 622.

Height 0.25 m.; width 0.04 m.; thickness 0.145 m. Letters 0.032 m. high. This fragment belongs to the last three lines of an inscription.

/// M

PRA

/// · RE

219. A heavy white marble slab found June 5, 1907, south of St. John's. Inv. No. 415.

Height 0.365 m.; width 0.175 m.; thickness 0.09 m. Letters 0.07 m. and 0.06 m. high.

-- /// --

-- MAR --

-- S · II --

Line 2: The last letter may possibly be T instead of R.

220. A fragment of white marble found May 29, 1908, near the entrance to Peirene. Inv. No. 483.

Height 0.18 m.; width 0.21 m.; thickness 0.08 m. Letters 0.045 m. high.

—  —

E · ORNamentis (or ORNato)

221. A fragment of white marble. Inv. No. 795.

Height 0.21 m.; width 0.095 m.; thickness 0.074 m. The right edge is original. Letters 0.015 m. high.

— — — — — V

—  IAT

— MIN

— BER

O · TOA

222. A fragment of marble revetment found west of St. John's, May 21, 1904. Inv. No. 372.

Height 0.075 m.; width 0.115 m.; thickness 0.027 m. The letters are only partially preserved.

R · PIVS

The first and last letters are uncertain.

223. A marble slab found in 1902 near the vaulted Northwest Shop. Inv. No. 263.

Height 0.24 m.; width 0.145 m.; thickness 0.058 m. Letters 0.05 m. high except the incomplete O of line 1 which is much larger.

○

 I · IV

COS ·

—  —

Line 3: *co(n)s(ul)* or [*pro*]*co(n)s(ul)*.

Line 4: The first letter is E, F, or T. The second letter is P, B, or R.

The inscription possibly contained the name of a provincial governor or other Roman of senatorial rank.

224. A fragment of a thin marble slab found May 10, 1909, in the Theatre. Inv. No. 496.

Height 0.20 m.; width 0.21 m.; thickness 0.035 m. The back is rough. Letters 0.055 m. and 0.045 m. high.

auG GERmanico
tribunicia POTestate

For similar fragments of inscribed revetment, see No. 136.

225. A fragment of white marble found in 1914 east of the Agora. Inv. No. 609.

Height 0.055 m.; width 0.104 m.; thickness 0.05 m. Broken on all sides. Letters ca. 0.03 m. high.

cuRAȚor
///

226. A piece of revetment found in 1907 in the south apse of St. John's. Inv. No. 414.

Height 0.08 m.; width 0.075 m.; thickness 0.025 m. Broken on all sides. Letters incomplete.

— ES /// —
CAPITO

NOTE


Since the bilingual inscriptions (Meritt, Nos. 71 and 130) and the Latin inscriptions found in Upper Peirene (Broneer, Nos. 7b-d and 9a) have been adequately published elsewhere in these volumes, it is unnecessary to reprint them here.

SUPPLEMENT


The following fragments we list merely for the sake of completeness. We have arranged them in three classes: (*a*) inscriptions which because of the character or the size of the lettering might be called monumental, (*b*) inscriptions on revetment, and (*c*) miscellaneous fragments. We give them no number except the one under which they stand in the inventory. The fragments are of marble, unless otherwise noted. We give the thickness only when the rear surface is preserved, and if not specifically described the fragment is broken on all sides. When no letters are completely preserved, we have either estimated their height or have given no figures at all. We list these fragments under the year of discovery, giving also the place of discovery, when these details are known to us.

MONUMENTAL


1898

43. HE  Letters 0.095 m. Thickness 0.07 m.
53. TRIB Letters *ca.* 0.09 m. Thickness 0.055 m.
58. AE (or AF) Letters 0.13 m. Thickness 0.04 m. Near the Sacred Spring.
96. R Letter *ca.* 0.13 m. high. Thickness 0.24 m.
97. ME Letters *ca.* 0.10 m. Thickness 0.023 m.

1902

235.  V · M Letters 0.107 m. Thickness 0.067 m. West side excavations (?).
246. OD Letters *ca.* 0.18 m. Thickness 0.058 m. Under the Propylaea platform.

1903

347. A Letter 0.37m. Not seen by the editors.
349.  N Letter 0.21m. high. Near the Lechaeum Road Shops.

1907

418. Ν Letter *ca.* 0.11 m. Thickness 0.075 m. Northwest Stoa.

ΡΥ Letters *ca.* 0.07 m.

426. RE Letters 0.097 m. Block with anathyrosis at left, all surfaces original except right end and back. Marble with blue veining. Found east of St. John's.

1909

551. Ο Letter 0.096 m. Left side original.

1914

562. ÇΑ Letters possibly 0.20 m. Thickness 0.073 m. Near the Peribolus of Apollo.

566. /// Ο Letters more than 0.12 m. First letter Β or Σ. Thickness 0.06 m.

Υ East of the Agora.

1915

637. ΒΙ /// Letter Ι, 0.128 m.; letter Β, 0.098 m. Thickness 0.06 m. East of the Agora.

Year of Finding Uncertain

165. Μ Letter *ca.* 0.13 m. Thickness 0.04 m.

280. ΝΤΟ Letters 0.114 m. Thickness 0.52 m.

758. Ν Letter *ca.* 0.10 m. Surface roughly finished. Possibly epistyle block.

REVTMENT

Early Campaigns

98. Ι · Q /// Letters *ca.* 0.075 m. Thickness 0.013 m.

103. Σ · Letter *ca.* 0.08 m. Thickness 0.028 m.

105. ΤΑΛ Letters 0.044 m. Thickness 0.025 m.



108. ΙΟ · Η Letters *ca.* 0.085 m. Thickness 0.035 m.

317. ΝΤ Letters 0.08 m. Thickness 0.03 m.

363. ΑΕ /// Thickness 0.02 m. Left edge possibly original.

1900

91. **ON** Letters 0.02 m. Thickness 0.028 m. In the modern road east of the Agora.
GV
AEON


325.   Letters 0.072 m. Thickness 0.024 m. Bank south of the Sacred Spring.
ANO

1901 or 1902

338. **IQ** Letters 0.067 m. Thickness 0.017 m. Northwest Stoa (?).


1902

173. **XTES** Letters 0.033 m. Thickness 0.025 m. East of the scarped rock, southwest of the Museum. Moulding at top broken off.

201. **YI** ·  Thickness 0.015 m. Northwest Stoa.

 **§** 

1904


366. **Ṛ**  Thickness 0.022 m.



383. **§M** Thickness 0.018 m.




1907

405. **N** Letter *ca.* 0.095 m. Thickness 0.015 m. Northwest Stoa.


408.  **X** Letters *ca.* 0.095 m. Thickness 0.018 m. Northwest Stoa.

409. **A**  Letters *ca.* 0.095 m. Thickness 0.0175 m. Northwest Stoa.


416.  Letters 0.065 m. Thickness 0.024 m. Above west end of Northwest Stoa.
 · **T**

430.    Thickness 0.025 m. East of St. John's.

 **M** ·

436.  **ẸPT** Letters *ca.* 0.035 m. Thickness 0.023 m. North of St. John's. Reading uncertain. E may be F. Last letter possibly E or F.

443. **NEI** (or **NET**) Letters 0.082 m. Thickness 0.021-0.025 m.

448.   Letters 0.02 m. Thickness 0.02 m. East of St. John's.

SIMO Left edge original.  

1908

457. **ŞEQ** (or **ŞEQ**) Thickness 0.02 m.

471-487.     Letters 0.063 m. Thickness 0.03 m.


FAB · A · COS · D 

1910

509. VST Letters 0.037 m. Thickness 0.023 m. Trench XXXIV, north of the Theatre.





1911

539. M  Letter 0.07 m. Thickness 0.03 m.


1914



555. MP Thickness 0.0285 m. East of Peirene. Top original.

575.  Thickness 0.031 m. Lechaum Road Shops. Bottom original.

579. AE  Letters *ca.* 0.08 m. Thickness 0.015 m. Top original. East of the Agora.


See No. 581.

581.  Thickness 0.015 m. Probably from the same inscription as No. 579. Possibly

 [*Cn. Ba*]*[us Philinus]* *aed[ilis]*. Found east of the Agora.


584. ÇV Thickness 0.02 m. East of the Agora.

TR


595-608. –  Thickness 0.022 m. Roman Stoa east of the Agora.

ŞD 



596 *a-c.* SVP Letters 0.071 m. Thickness 0.014 m. Top original. Roman Stoa east of the Agora.



596 *d.*  First letter E or F. Thickness 0.014 m. Roman Stoa east of the Agora.

600. M Letter *ca.* 0.085 m. Thickness 0.0165 m. Roman Stoa east of the Agora.


603. N  Thickness 0.0235 m. East of the Agora. Not seen by the editors.

604. D Thickness 0.0215 m. East of the Agora.

606.  (or ) Thickness 0.014 m. Roman Stoa east of the Agora. Left end original.



607. ÇQ  (or ) Thickness 0.018 m. Top preserved. East of the Agora.



612. VŞ Thickness 0.028 m. Top preserved. East of the Agora.

614. S ·  Letters *ca.* 0.063 m. Thickness 0.03 m. East of the Agora.

RANT


1914 and 1915

586-668.  RIA · I  Letters *ca.* 0.06 m. high. Thickness 0.019 m. East of the Agora.
The first letter may be T or I. The last is N or M.

587-588-626. TA  Letters *ca.* 0.065 m. Thickness 0.017 m. East of the Agora.
V 

1915



631. RM Thickness 0.033 m. East of the Agora.


636.  PTA Letters 0.072-0.035 m. Thickness 0.016 m. East of the Agora.

639. P P Thickness 0.0295 m. East of the Agora.

642. GY Thickness 0.019 m. Top original. East of the Agora.


645. CA No letter complete and none but C certain. Thickness 0.0195 m.
TR East of the Agora.




669.  Q (or Q) Thickness 0.015 m. East of the Agora.
V 

690.  AE (or AF) Thickness 0.014 m. South aisle of the Julian Basilica east of the Agora.

692. NT Letters *ca.* 0.10 m. Thickness 0.022 m. East of the Agora.



693. QS Letters 0.073 m. Thickness 0.022 m. Bottom original. East of the Agora.
IS · SV

696.  A Thickness 0.0285 m. East of the Agora.
T ·

703. ON! Thickness 0.023 m. North aisle of the Julian Basilica, east of the Agora.
  

705. Q Thickness 0.022 m. Top and left side original. Julian Basilica, east of the Agora.

716. VM Letters 0.105 m. Thickness 0.019 m. South aisle of the Julian Basilica, east of the Agora.

717.   Letters 0.067 m. Thickness 0.017 m. South aisle of the Julian Basilica, east of the Agora. Not seen by the editors.
MAQ

720. IM Thickness 0.0195 m. South aisle of the Julian Basilica, east of the Agora.

721. IQ Letters *ca.* 0.04 m. Thickness 0.0195 m. Cf. 594. South aisle of the Julian Basilica, east of the Agora.

1925

772. III Letters 0.022 m. Thickness 0.017 m. Pinkish marble. Northwest Stoa.
BA

782. E III Letter 0.035 m. high. Thickness 0.017 m. Northwest Stoa.

786. III V III Letters 0.032 m. Thickness 0.017 m. Northwest Stoa.
DIV

800. DS III Letters 0.09 m. Thickness 0.024 m. South of the Museum.

867. BOR Letters 0.098 m. Thickness 0.031 m.

Year of Finding Unknown

492. S Letter 0.10 m. Thickness 0.03 m.

MISCELLANEOUS FRAGMENTS

Early Campaigns

41. E Letter 0.032 m.

65. III NY Letters 0.08 m. Thickness 0.08 m. The first letter may be I.
S

111. HO Letters 0.05 m. Thickness 0.045 m. Top original.

121. P Fragment known only from a squeeze.

149. R Letter 0.065 m. Thickness 0.05 m.



152. ET · P! (or P!) Letters 0.074 m. Thickness 0.05 m.

278. D · ŞA Thickness 0.062 m. Cf. Inv. No. 319, *infra*.

279. IYŞ · Thickness 0.061 m.

281. III III Letters 0.09 m. Thickness 0.06 m.
DM


282. III TER Letters 0.078 m. Thickness 0.055 m.

306.  N  Letters 0.03 m. Published by mistake with No. 95 (Dean III, No. 53).

 ON


307.  V Letters 0.053 m.

VN 

318.  Letters 0.05 m. Bluish white marble similar to that used in the Dinippus PO inscriptions (Nos. 86-90). This fragment apparently does not belong with any of the inscriptions which have been preserved. No. 89, however, is now lost.

319. VE · Q Letters 0.085 m. Thickness 0.05 m. Cf. Inv. No. 278, *supra*.

 V  

328.  O · Letter 0.045 m. The left edge is original.

340. Q One edge original.

1898

50.  Letters 0.067 m. Thickness 0.065 m. Moulding at left.

RV



333. MI This fragment is now lost.

397. H Known only from a photograph.

C



1900

320.  !  Thickness 0.12 m. Bank south of the Sacred Spring.

1902

195. VCO Letters 0.05 m. Thickness 0.03 m. Northwest Stoa.

197. V Northwest Stoa.

213. ! (or T) Thickness 0.067 m. Left edge original. Northwest Stoa.

AV

229. TO Northwest Stoa. Known only from a note-book.




242. Q R Thickness 0.053 m. North of Peirene.

 !N

1904

369. H Letter 0.09 m. Thickness 0.05 m.
 371. Y Letter 0.042 m. Thickness 0.07 m. West Shops.


1907

403. E  Letter *ca.* 0.055 m. Thickness 0.074 m. Left edge possibly original.
 Northwest Stoa.
 410. A Letter *ca.* 0.08 m. Thickness 0.07 m. Northwest Stoa.
 411.  Letter 0.055 m. Northwest Stoa.
 R

 421. R Letter 0.0395 m. Right edge original. Northwest Stoa.
 437. EY Letters 0.058 m. Thickness 0.038 m. Top original and bevelled. Red marble.
 Northwest Shops.

1908

485. H Letter 0.075 m. Near Peirene.

1909

497. DM Letters 0.08 m. Thickness 0.07 m. Grayish marble. Theatre Trench.
 499. E (or F) Letter *ca.* 0.07 m. Thickness 0.08 m. Bluish grained marble. Theatre Trench.
 501. COM Letters 0.0375 m. Trench 47.
 STM
 502. IGATA  Trench 42 a.
 504. YO Letters 0.065 m. Thickness 0.065 m. Peirene, first found in 1898.
 M
 E (or F)

1910

507. V Letter 0.064 m. Thickness 0.06 m. Top original. On the bluff near Agia Paraskeve.
 515. VS Letters 0.04 m. Bluish limestone. Peribolus of Apollo.
 521. V Letter 0.046 m. Gray marble. Near Peirene (?).

533. AS Letters 0.075 m. Thickness 0.048 m. Peribolus of Apollo (?).

1911

542. RI Letter I, 0.065 m. North of Peirene.

1914

552. VAE Letters *ca.* 0.032 m. Near Peirene.

QD

V

556 a. MA Thickness *ca.* 0.070 m. East of Peirene.

T · PI

556 b. · E Thickness *ca.* 0.070 m. East of Peirene.

556 c. Illegible.

560. Letters 0.07 m. Peribolus of Apollo.

N

565. OŞ Letters 0.035 m. Right edge original. East of the Agora.

568. IMV Letters *ca.* 0.027 m. Thickness 0.064 m. Bottom original. Moulding on rear face near bottom. East of the Agora.

597. NY Letters *ca.* 0.05 m. East of the Agora.

598. SM! Letters *ca.* 0.05 m. Thickness 0.06 m. East of the Agora.

602. A Thickness 0.062 m. Roman Stoa, east of the Agora.

611. IT Letters 0.063 m. Thickness 0.032 m. East of the Agora.

613. NM Letters 0.025-0.03 m. Gray marble. East of the Agora.

615. Q White marble with bluish gray veins. East of the Agora.

617. VVA East of the Agora.














1915

629. V Letter *ca.* 0.07 m. Thickness 0.06 m. East of the Agora.


634. T Letters 0.056 m. East of the Agora.

XI

644. VI Thickness 0.059 m. East of the Agora.

650.  Q ·  Letter *ca.* 0.035 m. East of the Agora.
656.  D Letter 0.037 m. Top and right edge original. East of the Agora.
657.  Letters 0.026 m. Right edge original. East of the Agora.
- C
S
O
660. ÇİM East of the Agora.
661.  P East of the Agora.
663.  Ç  East of the Agora.
678. Q Bluish marble. East of the Agora.
682. İN East of the Agora.
686. EX Letters *ca.* 0.06 m. Thickness 0.036 m. Grayish marble. East of the Agora.
Not seen by the editors.
701.  Letter 0.045 m. Left edge original. Purple marble. East of the Agora.
- A

712.  ·  Letters 0.05 m. Julian Basilica, east of the Agora.
714. Ç · Thickness 0.042 m. Julian Basilica, east of the Agora.
715. ŞA Letter T 0.052 m. Julian Basilica, east of the Agora.
- T
 

1925

770. REM Letters 0.075 m. Thickness 0.035 m. Top original. Northwest Stoa.
779. D Letter 0.045 m. Left edge original. Northwest Stoa.
783. Aİ (or AȚ) Letters 0.047 m. Northwest Stoa.
- VG
787. YȚ  Thickness 0.035 m. (?) South of the Temple of Apollo.
793. İN Letters 0.042 m. Moulding at top. Northwest Stoa.
- V

850. **ER** Thickness 0.034 m.

/// ///

862. **AV** Letters 0.046 m., 0.03 m., and 0.027 m. Thickness 0.058 m.

INA ///

NAT

Year of Finding Unknown.

760. **ON** Letters 0.051 m.

N

ILLEGIBLE FRAGMENTS

The following fragments have one letter or more partially preserved, none of them being certain: 116, 148, 169, 186, 231, 257, 360, 402, 419, 470, 477, 481, 486, 490, 498, 506, 544, 564, 570, 655, 708.

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CORRIGENDA ET ADDENDA

- Page 5, No. 2, lines 13 and 16 from bottom: For 'temple' read 'building'.
- Page 5, No. 2, line 12 from bottom: For 'erected to' read 'connected with'.
- Page 6, No. 4, line 7 from bottom: The period after 'IIvir.' has been omitted.
- Page 8, No. 7: The fragment illustrated at the left is Inv. No. 7. That at the right is Inv. No. 11. The name P. Terentius is found in Inv. No. 918.
- Page 8, No. 8: The reliefs on this base are described and pictured by Franklin P. Johnson, *Corinth*, Vol. IX, Sculpture, No. 291, pp. 138-140.
- Page 26, No. 37: The provenience of this fragment is not known.
- Page 27, No. 42, line 6: Omit the comma after 'p(ater)'.
- Page 29, No. 51: I saw this fragment in 1931. The letter V of the second line is not at all certain.
- Page 29, No. 52, line 3: Read 'tribunica poTESTate'.
- Page 32, line 5 from bottom: For 'Pacomius' read 'Paconius'.
- Page 36, line 8 from bottom: For the Delphian inscription, see *Fouilles de Delphes*, III, 4, pp. 70 ff., No. 47.
- Page 38, No. 56: This inscription was found at the upper end of the Lechaëum Road near the Propylaea.
- Page 46, No. 66: This inscription was found north, not east, of the square.
- Page 52, line 20: For 'C. Rutilius Fuscus' read 'L. Rutilius'.
- Page 53, No. 69: The inventory number is 963. Possibly the inscription should be restored to read: [*procuratori*] *Caesari[s]* [*Augusti et*] *Ti. Caesari[s]*, *Augusti f.*].
- Page 55, No. 71, line 4 from bottom: For 'the only' read 'an'.
- Page 59, No. 73: Inv. No. 91 (p. 133) belongs to this inscription. We have taken the laudatory dedication to Spartiaticus (No. 68) as a model for the tentative restoration offered below.

agonothete isthmiON· et caes
archieri domus auGVŞtae in per-
petuum primo achAEON ob benevo-
LĘNTIAM eius et ANimosam
FVSISSIMAMque erga domum divi-

NAM·ET·Erga coloniam nostram
MVNIFicentiam

- Page 60, No. 77, line 3 of transcript: Read TI.
- Page 61, No. 78: This fragment was found in a wall lying above the unexcavated southeastern corner of the Agora.
- Page 64, line 18 from bottom: For '32' read '33'.
- Page 66, No. 82, line 7 from bottom: For 'possibly under Tiberius' read 'probably under Caligula'.
- Page 76, No. 90: Inv. No. 289 was found in 1896. At the end of line 2 read *il·VIR*.
- Page 82, No. 100: The mouldings on the back, the thickness of the slabs, the quality of the marble, and the shapes of the letters are very much alike in Nos. 100 and 174. Possibly the two pieces belong to one inscription.
- Page 84, No. 103, last line of commentary: Place a period after the abbreviation *ite[r]*.
- Page 85, line 6: For the comma after *IIII vir* substitute a period, and place commas after *pot(estate)* and *quae]storem*.
- Page 88, line 17: For 'Licinius Juventianus' read 'Priscus Juventianus'.
- Page 103, line 17: The name Q. Cornelius is also found in Inv. Nos. 885 and 989.
- Page 108, line 10: The name Philinus also appears on a fragment found in the Odeum, Inv. No. 984. Possibly it comes from another of Babbius's gifts to the colony.
- Page 112, No. 141: The name M. Cani-, possibly Caninius, is found in Inv. No. 989.
- Page 115, No. 152: I saw this fragment in 1931. Although the letter forms are not characteristically Greek, yet I believe the inscription is Greek, e. g., [x]αὶ Βεργ[ύλιος]. The last letter is certainly neither T nor E, and it does not seem to be F. I think it is Λ.
- Page 118, No. 170: In marble and letter forms, this fragment resembles Inv. No. 946; and since in Inv. No. 946 the words *auream* and [cor]onam appear in successive lines, just as in No. 170, the contents of the two inscriptions are similar. In 946 above *auream* is the word *Corinth-*, which accords with traces of letters above AVR in No. 170, coR¹inth.
- Page 123, No. 190: I saw this stone in 1931. The left edge is probably original. It resembles Nos. 124 and 125 sufficiently to warrant the restoration mAECi-, and it may be a part of No. 125.
- Page 133, Inv. No. 91: For the restoration of this fragment as a part of No. 73, see above.

INDICES

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EMPERORS AND THEIR FAMILIES

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INDEX IX

LATIN ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations resulting from the omission of case endings are not listed here, except in cases where the abbreviation is ambiguous. Unless otherwise indicated, the numbers refer to the inscriptions where the abbreviations occur.

A Aulus, 4.
ACH Achaia, 24, 54, 56, 57.
AED | aedilis, 81, 93, 104 b (?), 132.
AEDIL | aedilicia, 105, 106.
AEM Aemilia tribu, 80, 82, 84(?), 106,
107, 123-125, 166, 168; p. 88.
AGONOTHET agonothes, 67, 71, 81.
ARGYROTAM argyrothamias, 104 a.
AVG Augustus(a), *passim*.
augustalis, 53, 62.
angur, 89.
AVR Aurelius, 23, 171.
BM bene merens, or bene meritus,
67, 103.
BRIT |
BRITANN | Britannica, 86-90
C Gaius, *passim*.
curavit, 15, 47, 132.
CAES Caesarea, 72, 87, 89, 90, 118.
CAESA Caesaris, 65.
CAESE (*sic*) Caesarea, 68.

CN Gnaeus, *passim*.
COL Collina tribu, 66 (?), 81.
COR Cornelia tribu, 66 (?), 164.
COS consul, consules, 16, 137, 223.
CVR |
CVRAT | curator, 87, 89.
CVR curio, 67.
D datus, 124, 125.
dedicavit, 23, 24.
DD dono dedit(erunt) or dedicavit
(erunt), 70, 77, 79; p. 15.
decreto decurionum, 16, 22,
56 (?), 69, 89, 92, 105, 106,
107; p. 84.
DDNN domini nostri, 26.
DECR decreto, p. 6.
DN dominus noster, 24, 26.
DSP de sua pecunia, 8, 15, 132,
135, 214.
DSPFC de sua pecunia faciendum cura-
vit, 15, 132.

- EPVL** Epulonum, 53.
F faciendum, 15, 132.
 fecit, 6 (?), 142.
 felix, 23.
 filius(a), 18, 21, 44, 53-58, 63,
 65-68, 79-82, 86-90, 93,
 105-107, 111, 123, 124,
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FAB Fabia tribu, 56, 57, 67, 68,
 86-90.
FABR fabrum, 87.
FAC faciendum, 104 a.
FAL Falerna tribu, 105.
FC faciendum curavit, 15, 47, 132.
FEL felix, 10.
FFLL Flavii, 26.
FIL filia, 110.
FL Flavius(a), 10, 26.
FLA |
FLAM | flamen, 67, 68.
FL FEL Flavia felix, 10.
FVLM Fulminata, p. 35.
GER Germanicus, 53, 69.
HISP Hispana, 88, 89.
I D jure dicundo, 80, 81.
II VIR duovir, 80, 81, 96-90, 93,
 103, 104 a, 122, 132, 203,
 duumviralia, 105, 106.
II VIR QVINQ duovir quinquennalis, 54,
 67, 68, 72, 86-90, 102.
IIII VIR quattuorvir, 104.
IMP Imperator, 20, 21, 22, 115.
ISTHM Isthmia, 67, 72, 81, 89.
ITER iterum, 68, 103.
L libertus(a) 15, 69, 77, 124, 125.
 Lucius, 54, 56, 63, 82, 93, 95,
 105, 120, 146, 168; p. 33.
LIC Laus Julia Corinthus, 4.
LEG legatus, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60.
 legio, 10, 54, 56, 57, 59, 60,
 86-90, 202; pp. 33, 35.
M Marcus, 16, 63, 80, 106, 111,
 117, 123, 141, 158, 164,
 165, 167, 177, 180.
 maximus, 4, 16.
MAC Macedonica, 54.
MIL militum, 54, 60, 64, 68, 86-90,
 202; pp. 33, 35.
N nepos, 68.
 numen, 24.
NERON Neronea, 89.
OM optimus maximus, 4.
ORNAMEN ornamenta, 105.
P pecunia, 8, 15, 132, 161, 214.
 perfectissimus, 23, 24 (?).
 posuit, 147.
 probavit, 132.
 Publius, 12, 15, 53, 65, 66, 70,
 79, 86-90, 106, 170, 206.
PEC PVB pecunia publica, 22.
PERPET perpetuum, 110.
PF Pius Felix, 23.
PL plebis, 54; p. 33.
POM Pomptina tribu, 54; p. 33.
PONT |
PONTIF | pontifex, 68, 81, 115; p. 26 (?).
PP pater patriae, 18, 42.

PR	praetor, 54, 56, 57; p. 33.	SER	Sergia tribu, 55.
PR	praefectus, 80, 81, 87, 88, 89.	SOD	sodalis, 62.
PRAEF	90; p. 35.	SP	sua pecunia, 8, 15, 132, 135, 214.
PRAET	praetor, 56.	STL IVD	stlitibus iudicandis, 202; p. 33.
PRAES	praeses, 23, 24 (?).	SVL	Sulpicuis (?), 23.
PROCOS	proconsul, 54, 55, 56, 57; p. 33.	T	Titus, 5, 22, 81.
PROCVR	procurator, 65, 66.	TER	Teretina tribu, 63.
PR PRAET		TERT	tertium, 16.
PRO PR	pro praetore, 53, 55, 56, 57.	TI	Tiberius, 15, 54, 58, 67, 69, 77, 86-90, 123, 166.
PROQVAEST	proquaestor, 54; p. 33.	TRIB MIL	tribunus militum, 54, 60, 64, 68, 86-90, 202; p. 35.
PROV	provincia, 23, 24, 53, 55, 56,	TR PL	
PROVINC	57, 65, 66, 191; p. 33.	TRIB PL	tribunus plebis, 54; p. 33.
PS	pecunia sua, 161.	TR P	tribunicia potestas, 16, 20,
Q	Quintus, 44, 77, 107, 124, 125, 176.	TRIB POTEST	42 (?).
Q		TRIBVL	tribules, 109.
QV	quaestor, 54, 56, 64.	V	vivus(a), 138, 139, 141, 142, 144.
QVAES		VAL	Valerius, 23, 24.
QVINQ	quinquennalis, 54, 67, 68, 72, 86-90, 102.	VII VIR EPVL	septemvir epulonum, 53.
	quinquennalicia, 105.	V P	vir perfectissimus, 23, 24(?).
QVIR	Quirina tribu, 58.	VXO	uxor, 105.
SACERD	sacerdos, 87, 90, 112.		
SACR	sacrum, 2, 3.		
SC	senatus consulto, 58.	X VIR	STL IVD decemvir stlitibus ju- STLITIB IVD dicandis, 54, 63, STLITIB IVDIC 202; p. 33.
SEBAST	Sebastea, 71.		

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